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密勒氏評論報

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LIANG SHIH-YI, whose arrival in Peking (together with several remarks on his antecedents) was noted in the REVIEW of March 23, has not delayed in getting into the limelight. His partiality for the Japanese point of view is well known, and the Japanese news agency established in China is exerting itself to spread Liang's views far and wide. In the course of recent interviews the "God of Wealth," as the Peking newspapers insist on calling him, said that every official in the financial service could "squeeze," owing to the fact that the Central Government could not get at them because of the turbulent conditions existing in the country. Taking up the subject of cooperation between the Chinese and the Japanese and the development of the resources of China, he very frankly stated that the Chinese business men do not know the meaning of commerce and trade. Shareholders in Chinese companies, for instance, divided the full amount of profit every year, in contradistinction to the general policy abroad, where only a portion of the profits is taken, the remainder being kept in the business to develop it further. Further, Liang expressed the hope that the Chinese would learn better business methods through cooperation with the Japanese. Mr. Liang is a thorough believer in the policy of the Chinese allowing foreigners to develop the country, in cooperation with the Chinese of course; but his idea is that the Japanese are the best foreigners for the Chinese to work with, because "they have the capital; they are patient and frugal and they work harder than Europeans." Fortunately for Americans there are many influential Chinese who do not share Liang's views, and while it may be true that the Japanese do work harder than Europeans (or Americans) out in China, we have yet to be convinced that as a people the Japanese are harder workers than the Americans. When the Chinese adopt a policy which will allow initiative and enterprise to have a fairly free field rather than to make it necessary for those who wish to succeed in China to adopt a policy of cunning and intrigue, Americans in China will probably get more of a "hustle" on than they have in the past—something approaching that in vogue in America itself.

MENTION was made in the REVIEW last week that seven states—Mississipi, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland and Montana—have already approved the amendment to the American federal constitution, which, if adopted by three fourths of the forty-eight states, will make the entire country "dry." Since this was written one more state—Texas—has voted for the amendment. This means that forty states have yet to vote and of this number twenty-eight must ratify the amendment in order for it to become a law. In order that Americans living in China may know

just how the amendment adopted by Congress on December 18 reads, we are here quoting it:

"Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives, that the following amendment to the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution:

"Section 1—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and *all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof* for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2—The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3—This article shall not be in operation unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission thereof to the states by the congress."

THAT part of the foregoing amendment that affects Americans living in China, the Philippines and all other places outside of the country is in italics. In China the jurisdiction of the American Government over its nationals is personal and not territorial. This means that if America goes "dry" within the coming year, as most informed persons firmly believe, that no American anywhere will be permitted to engage in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors. This affects all bars conducted on American property in China, whether in hotels, cafes, clubs, on ships or elsewhere. In addition to this legislation, the American Congress has already adopted as a war measure a stringent regulation regarding the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to enlisted men or officers wearing the national uniform. There have already been several prosecutions under this provision in the United States and heavy fines and jail sentences have resulted. These facts are of particular interest in Shanghai at the present time in view of the plans now being made for the customary Fourth of July celebration on the part of the American community in the Settlement. In the past it has been customary for American firms and individuals to contribute to a fund for purchasing "refreshments" to be served at a more or less eleborate reception held at the American Consulate. When a meeting was held last Monday to decide upon what form the 1918 entertainment was to take, there was a division of sentiment and the matter has been referred to a general meeting of the entire American community to be held on April 22. In view of the present seriousness of the war situation, it is to be regretted that the matter should have been permitted to go thus far. The heads of several of the leading American firms in Shanghai have already stated that they do not intend to contribute toward the purchase of intoxicating "refreshments" for this year's celebration. It is to be hoped that their wishes will prevail. With meatless, wheatless and heatless days at home, it doesn't seem to be asking too much that the American community in Shanghai should have a "boozeless" Fourth of July, at least as far as their official reception is concerned. Instead of gaining the ridicule of the other nationals represented in this international port it is the belief of this REVIEW that this action will bring forth full commendation. Americans in China and Shanghai have an unquestioned right to celebrate their Fourth of July in any way or manner they desire—just so long as it does not come in conflict with the regulations or intentions of their Government and people at home as expressed in prohibition legislation whether enacted as a war measure or otherwise. As far as MILLARD'S REVIEW is concerned we propose *this year* to make our customary Fourth of July donation to the Red Cross or some other worthy war cause.

THE writer recently visited a moving picture theater in a city in North China wherein was being exhibited an American-made film. The film was one of those long-drawn-out instalment affairs and there was a thrill every minute. Almost every character that entered the stage carried a revolver or dagger or some other destructive weapon. There were at least three hundred persons in the audience and nine-tenths of the three hundred were Chinese. We could not help but wonder what impression of American life this film left in the minds of these Chinese men and women. Since none of them have ever been in the United States, it is but natural to suppose that they gained a peculiar idea of American life and naturally think that all men carry revolvers and dangerous knives and that persons are robbed and murdered on the streets; that American women poison their enemies every morning before breakfast; that when two persons, men or women, meet at any time they immediately go to the nearest bar or cafe for a drink, regardless of dry territory, and so on. In view of these facts it is interesting to receive word from America to the effect that the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures has issued to all moving picture producing companies regulations forbidding the following elements in American films: "The use of the female nude figure," "rough handling of women," "unnecessary use of weapons," and "unnessary use of intoxicating liquors."

ALTHOUGH the subject is not often referred to in print, it is an undoubted fact that religious missionaries unconsciously do a great work in developing the foreign trade of the country from which they hail; and it was probably with this point in mind that Japan, when she made her infamous Demands on China several years ago, included a clause placing Buddhist priests of Japanese nationality on the same footing as Christian missionaries from Western lands, despite the incongruity of a demand to propagate Buddhism in a country which adopted it thousands of years ago. Not only does trade follow the flag but the missionary as well, as was pointed out in an interesting interview given to the N. Y. *Evening Post* last month by the Rev. T. K. Denyes, secretary of the Methodist Missions in the Straits Settlements and Java. Mr. Denyes stated that Dutch and English colonists were only now beginning to find out that trade followed the missionary. One of the results of the education given to Javanese boys by the Methodist schools was that a million dollars' worth of business was being done every year in addition to what they otherwise would do; the 8,000 boys in the Methodist schools in Java require white collars, European clothes, handkerchiefs, watches and many other articles, not to mention automobiles; he estimated that the education of 8,000 boys yearly would result in the sale of 800 automobiles annually. "Now you can see what the missionary is doing purely as a by-product," said Mr. Denyes. "Their wives and children must dress accordingly, it takes 50,000 text books a year to supply these children. Consider the tools that they are going to use in connection with the business; and all this because of the mission schools, which have not cost the country a single cent." Commenting on the colonial policy of the United States in the Philippine Islands, Mr. Denyes said that it had a liberal and energizing influence on the Dutch and English Governments in the Orient; America had set a new pace for colonial administration, which even the British Empire is adopting. In connection with the views above given of Mr. Denyes as regards the effect of American missionary work in Java, and particularly in view of the reference to the Philippines, it is *apropos* to mention that there is in the Islands a very excellent Protestant missionary institution for higher education known as the Silliman Institute. It is situated at Dumagueta on the Visayan Island of Negros, and is one of the few establishments of that kind in the Philippines. The scarcity of similar private educational institutions is due to the fact that the United States Government has taken hold of education so thoroughly that missionaries generally turn their energies into other channels; although, as one director of education said, every teacher, and in fact every American official there, is really a missionary.

WHO, among the six thousand and more Americans living in China, has lived in China the greatest length of time? Scarcely a week goes by but somebody makes the statement that "So and So" has lived in China longer than any other American in the country. Seldom do these reports agree. In the REVIEW of last week there appeared an important decision of the U. S. Court for China affecting all Americans who have lived in China for a considerable length of time. The person to whom the decision referred came to China in 1880 and prior to his death had lived here for thirty-seven years. Within the last few weeks the American Consulate at Shanghai issued a notice to the effect that all Americans should register at the Consulate and in order to register they should present a birth certificate. This caused a small panic in many quarters where Americans have lived in China and have been engaged in missionary, business or other activities for so many years that it is more or less difficult to obtain certificates of birth back in the old home communities in the United States, especially in those communities where no official registry of births was kept. The REVIEW would like to know the name of the American who has lived in China for the greatest number of years. In order to stimulate the memories of "our oldest inhabitants" the REVIEW offers a substantial prize to the American holding the honor of having lived in China for the greatest length of time, and in addition it will give another prize to the man or woman among our "oldest inhabitants" who will write us the best letter telling us of the trip to China, the name of the boat, the date of arrival, and something about the changes which have taken place in China since his or her arrival. Readers of the REVIEW will confer a favor by sending us the names of their favorite candidates.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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J. L. HUTCHISON
NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
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THE comment is sometimes made by foreigners, not altogether without foundation, that when it comes to relief work among their own people the Chinese are likely to take it for granted that the numerous foreign missionary and eleemosynary bodies in China will take the matter in hand, and therefore it is not either incumbent upon, or necessary for, them (the Chinese) to exert their charitable inclinations when a calamity lays its depressing hand on some section of the country. One might take as an example of this general tendency the relief which has been, and is being, extended to the victims of the floods which occurred in North China about half a year ago. The only effective organization of relief work, and indeed a very considerable portion of the funds, were contributed by foreigners. The help that was contributed by Chinese is to a large extent to be traced to the influence exerted by some Christian institution, for instance, by the Y. M. C. A. or a missionary educational institution. An instance of how Christian teaching among Chinese fosters the charitable spirit is to hand in the recent action of the students of the Canton Christian College, who have contributed $1,000 to the work of the North China Flood Relief Committee. They voted to have their meals cut down in order to have the savings for this charitable work. This sum of $1,000 represents a sacrifice of these students extending over a period of several months, and may well serve as an example to the Chinese people everywhere.

Efforts to Raise China's "Moratorium"

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

TWO new domestic loans amounting to $93,000,000 will soon be issued by the Government. They are the Seventh Year Short Term Loan with the deferred indemnity as security, and the Long Term Loan to be secured on the second charge of native Customs' revenue. Liang Shih-yi, one of China's financial experts, who recently declined the portfolio of Finance, but came to Peking last Saturday in response to Prime Minister Tuan's invitation, actually proposed them. By the issue of these loans the Government hopes to undo the evil of the so-called moratorium declared in the last days of the Yuan Shih-kai government in 1916.

The suspension of specie payment of the Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications has since caused untold sufferings to the Peking community in particular and the whole nation in general. It has resulted in the stringency of finance on the market, which in turn injures business operations, whilst the Government came in for its share in the shape of reduced revenue from such sources as tax offices, railways and the like. The people, the market and the Government have all sustained acute sufferings for two long years. Several attempts for the raising of the moratorium have been made by the Government during the period, but their failures only accentuated the sufferings of the masses. The forthcoming flotation of the two loans represents the latest attempt.

Through experience Japan well understands the difficulties of our task to resume specie payment of once depreciated notes. In consequence of excessive issue during the civil troubles in 1877, her notes, like those of China's, considerably fell below par and plunged both commerce and industries into a state of utter depression. Happily, a favorable turn of events soon set in. From 1881 to the inauguration of the Diet in 1890, when Marquis Matsukata was Minister of Finance, her national finance steadily recovered its normal condition. The depreciated currency was finally restored to par and the convertible system on a sound basis was established, all through the strenuous efforts of Marquis Matsukata, now a genro. During the period, the Central Bank was created, the banking regulations revised, the loans adjusted and the fiscal system arranged. In all this reform Marquis Matsukata played a conspicuous part. It was he who told a foreign diplomat at a dinner in 1881 that in ten years he would restore the depreciated currency to par. The diplomat smiled contemptuously and hinted that the task was impossible of accomplishment. Ten years later the Marquis invited him to dinner at his home in accordance with his promise. In the course of their conversation he asked the skeptic diplomat what was the rate of bank notes for the day. The reply was that it was at par. Marquis Matsukata reservedly remarked. "Had'nt I told you so"? It took Japan ten years to raise the value of notes to par. The same task of even greater magnitude is facing China to-day. Many thinking Chinese naturally ask themselves how long are we going to be to accomplish it, and who is our Matsukata?

Disquieting rumors extensively circulated by interested parties, to mention one difficulty of the task, have in the past been responsible for the further depreciation of the value of bank notes in the Capital. A most unfounded rumor can easily lower the exchange rate by several points. When the people receive any news indicating more internal troubles, they, having already suffered immensely from the effect of the moratorium, would take no chance and promptly change their bank notes into silver dollars at a depreciation of forty or even more percentage. They are really afraid that some day a Mandate may be issued making these notes a scrap of paper. This peculiar financial situation is exploited by money-exchangers to the best of their

ability. Thus the note rate in Peking depends upon two things. Firstly, a gang of exchange shops, which arbitrarily fix the rate and the manipulation of which has much to do with its spasmodic fluctuation and perpetual lowering. Secondly, the political conditions. When the banks exert their utmost to raise two or three points in the rate, an insignificant report like the intention of General Feng Yu-chang, a brigade-commander, to declare independence, is sufficient to cause a drop of six or seven points.

Lack of silver reserves and cooperation are other difficulties. Hsu Un-yuan, former Governor of the Bank of China, did everything he could to attempt the resumption of specie payment, and failed because of these reasons. Liang Chi-chiao, when he was Minister of Finance, made all the railways accept notes at par with silver dollars preparatory to the actual resumption of specie payment, but for the same reasons the result was far from being satisfactory. By that arrangement the Government expected to raise the value of notes, but it did not rise, and, what is worse, the railways have suffered great losses in their traffic revenue. Realizing the futility of such a measure, the Ministry asked the Ministry of Communications to accept silver dollars for freight charges from the first of March. With the carrying out of this order the market is no worse off.

That all these measures were doomed to failure was foreseen by many people before they were actually put into operation, because it was recognized that they were makeshifts in nature and were not fundamental remedies.

By the Seventh Year bond issues the Government aims at the fundamental solution of the note question. It now owes to the two banks $93,000,000 recklessly borrowed from the beginning of the Republic up to the present time. This debt has crippled the banks and prevented them from recovering from the effect of the moratorium. It is really the root of the whole financial trouble during the past two years. In endeavoring to remove it, the Government has decided to make the repayment by means of the two new domestic loans.

The manner in which these loans are to be issued is interesting as well as new. They will be put on the market for sale simultaneously. The bonds can be bought at par with Peking notes only. But the buyer must accept two kinds of bonds in equal proportion, that is, for $100 in Peking notes he will get $50 worth of short term bonds and $50 worth of long term bonds.

The bill proposing the flotation of the long term loan was approved by the Cabinet last Thursday. Decision regarding the issue of the Seventh Year Short Term Loan was reached on January 22nd, 1918, and bonds for the loan are being printed by the Government Printing Bureau. I have learned from reliable sources that the two loans will necessarily have to be issued simultaneously, probably within this month.

The regulations for the short term bonds, which are first class liquid assets, were published two months ago. The amount of the loan, according to them, is $48,000,000 secured in respect of principal and interest by the deferred indemnity. It is generally recognised as a wise action on the part of the Government to apply the deferred indemnity as security for the loan, which is to be used for the repayment of its indebtedness to the two banks, thereby strengthening their credit and making them stand on their own feet once more. In November last the Allied legations in Peking notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that their Governments had agreed to defer the payment by the Chinese Government of the Boxer indemnity for a period of five years, beginning from December 1917, as an appreciation of China's joining in the war against the Central Powers. The total amount of money from the Customs' revenue thus made available is $1,000,000 a month or $12,000,000 a year. On this fund the short term loan is secured. Its bonds are repayable in five years by ten drawings to be held semi-annually, at the end of which period China will have to resume payment of the indemnity. The first drawing will be held in June this year. People who buy the bonds, if lucky enough, may get their principal back in June, which means a great profit. For instance, if a man buys $100 worth of the bonds in Peking notes, the rate of which is say sixty cents per one dollar note, he will obtain $100 in less than three months if his number is drawn, and will thus net a clear profit of $40 in cash. This explains why the Peking Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies are so eager in getting the bonds that they went to the length of bringing a lawsuit in the Administrative Court against the former Minister of Finance, Wang Ko-ming. I am given to understand that there is no substantial evidence to back up the charge of the Chambers. The former Minister of Finance was accused of mismanagement, on the ground that the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications refused to issue the short term bonds on the open market and preferred to hold them as the banks' property. One of the officers of the banks, however, explained why they wanted to hold the bonds as bank assets. If the bonds to the amount of $48,00,000 were sold for Peking notes, he stated, the money would simply be wasted, for two reasons. Firstly, the note circulation is in great excess of the amount of bonds. On the other hand there are about $75,000,000 in notes circulated on the market by the two banks in Peking. No benefit, therefore, can come out of the placing of the bonds on the open market for sale. Secondly, if the bonds

are sold, the loan proceeds, which the banks realize, will most likely be used for fighting the South. At least the Government will be tempted to use the fund for purposes other than the resumption of specie payment. But, by holding the bonds, the banks will obtain $6,000,000 in June next, $6,000,000 in December and $6,000,000 every half year from the Customs, which money they propose to hold in the vaults as reserve funds against note issues. This arrangement has however been now modified by the decision to issue long term bonds of $45,000,000.

The long term bonds amount to $45,000,000, secured in respect of principal and interest, by the second charge of native Customs' revenue. Only interest will be paid in the first ten years and the repayment of the principal will commence in the 11th year. The rate of interest is the same as that of the short term loan, namely, six per cent per annum. The native Customs' revenue to be used as security for the loan amounts to $6,000,000 a year, which is placed in the custody of Sir Francis A. Eglen, Inspector General of the Customs, and the first charge of which is used as security for the loans of the third and fourth years of the Republic.

When the subscription for these two loans is closed, all unsold bonds will be handed over to the two banks. The Government repays its debt in two ways. First, by Peking notes realized from the sale of the bonds and, secondly, by the handing over to the banks of unsold bonds. The government debt will be struck off from the books of the banks on the day of the issue of the bonds. This method of repayment is mutually advantageous: to the Government because it repays its debt with bonds or Peking notes, and to the banks because their resources will be much strengthened.

It is understood that Peking merchants are anticipating this event by collecting notes of the two banks. The steady rise in note value during the past week proves this. Whether the two issues of bonds can all be sold is a question depending upon the further rise of the note value. The amount of sale of the bonds will be in inverse ratio to the rise of the value in notes. That is, the higher the note value goes, the more reluctantly will the merchants want to buy the bonds. Anyhow, in the long run the result will be the same, namely, the further rising of the note value.

At present the bonds for the national loans of the third and fourth years of the Republic are sold at sixty-five per cent in the market, which are as good as the new bonds to be issued. If the people have money to invest, they will likely invest some of it in these bonds. It is therefore calculated that the public will not be able to consume even one half of the $93,000,000 worth of bonds. Probably at the utmost only $30,000,000 worth of Peking notes can be redeemed by the sale of the new bonds. Since the $30,000,000 in notes represent one half of the notes circulated, it means that the note circulation will be curtailed by fifty per cent. In other words, the reserve strength for the note issue of the two banks will be doubled. And at that time, with $63,000,000 worth of unsold new bonds, and with the proceeds of the loan, the banks will be in a better position to devise means for the resumption of specie payment. It may be hoped that before the end of this year the banks will be able to meet their obligations squarely in connection with their note issues, and thereby remove the annoying evil of two years' standing caused by the moratorium.

China as a Source of Food Supply

BY J. W. ROSS

Canadian Trade Commissioner in China

ALTHOUGH China is a densely populated country, and many millions of the people are said to be on the verge of starvation, and nightly lie down to sleep not knowing where to-morrow's food is to come from, yet the possibilities of production are so great that at a low estimate ten times the quantity of food stuffs might be available, if some of the intensive methods of cultivation in vogue in other countries could be put into practice here. As it is, the rearing of domestic cattle, sheep, swine and poultry is conducted on a considerable scale, and if transportation and other facilities for the promotion of an export trade in animal food products were available, China could very well be drawn upon to a quite extensive degree in meeting the world's present demand for food stuffs.

BEEF CATTLE

Domestic cattle have been reared in China from prehistoric times; but in the absence of all statistics it is impossible to give even an estimate of the number of cattle in the country. The Province of Shantung, where cattle raising has within recent years been extensively engaged in, is said to possess 600,000 head, Szechuen Province has probably 1,000,000, and every other portion of the country more or less. Cattle raising for the production of milk has never been practiced; dairying is not an industry in China, and neither cheese nor butter are produced. Cattle rearing then has been limited to the employment of the animals for beasts of burden, mostly as plowing oxen, and for their flesh for food, and the hides, horns and hoofs.

In many portions of the country the breed of cattle is of small size but well proportioned,

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not large boned nor scrawny, but usually quite sleek and fat. In the Northern provinces, notably Shantung and Chihli, a much larger breed prevails, and many quite large animals are to be seen. There seems to be no particular variety, and it is not likely that any new strain has been introduced into the country within the memory of man. Many of the animals possess a rudimentary hump, similar to the cattle of India, but much smaller than the latter, showing a probable common ancestry; the gradual disappearance of the hump being caused by environment and crossing with other breeds. The colors dun, red and black mostly prevail. Beef is consumed by the Chinese in all parts of the country, but to a much less extent than pork; it is rarely to be found in interior towns during the hot months; in the absence of ice, such an amount of meat as a carcass of beef would spoil before it could be sold.

SHANTUNG CATTLE

The cattle trade of Shantung Province with the outside world practically began about 1900, and was due to the discovery by the Russian Government that an excellent quality of beef, for the requirements of their garrisons at Vladivostock and Port Arthur, and for their workmen at Dalny, could be obtained from China. The Russian-Japanese War coming on in 1905 also greatly stimulated the trade, and the supplies of cattle in Shantung were freely drawn upon to furnish the needs of both armies, greatly to the profit of the Chinese farmers. Since that time the reputation which Shanghai beef then obtained has been well kept up, and the market now extends to the large Manchurian cities, to Tientsin and Peking and Shanghai. The Germans at Tsingtao also annually required a large amount of beef for their garrison and shipping during their occupation of that port. In 1916 the beef contract for the United States Government in the Philippines was filled from Shantung sources, and large quantities of live cattle are also sent to Japan every year. It is estimated that the number of cattle annually shipped out of the Province, either on the hoof or in the form of beef, number 75,000 head, exclusive of calves.

It will thus be seen that where a market exists and transportation is favorable, an export trade in food stuffs can be made to develope and prosper; with railway and shipping facilities available and a system of cold storage established, the vast western provinces of China might easily be made a source of supply for the world's demands for animal food stuffs, in the same manner as the cattle industry of Shantung Province has been developed.

SHEEP

Sheep raising is wide spread but, excepting in the far western provinces, there are no extensive flocks. In fact, the great quantities of wool which are exported from China is mostly the product of Tibet, entering China by way of the Provinces of Szechuen and Kansu. Nevertheless, as the country is so vast, and as sheep are reared in greater or less number throughout all the central, northern and western provinces, and along the whole 3000 miles of border territory from Mongolia to India, there must be several millions of sheep within the Chinese Empire, but no statistics exist to enable one to actually estimate the number.

Chinese sheep, like the cattle of the country, are of no particular breed. Many are of the broad-tailed variety and in size correspond fairly well with the sheep of other countries. They are mostly white with black heads, and furnish excellent mutton.

PIGS

Pigs abounds everywhere in China, and pork is the chief animal food of the Chinese people. The black Chinese pig is well known to all swine-breeders in Europe and America, and has the reputation of being the easiest fattened of all the varieties of pigs. Chinese pigs, although they appear to shift for themselves pretty much, are always fat; those reared in the more southernly provinces are hollow backed and have very short legs and a small head. The pigs of the North are more gaunt and have longer and coarser bristles, and are not considered as good a variety as the southern animal; in color Chinese pigs are mostly black, but many are white and some are piebald. Chinese pork in appearance is very good, but as there is no veterinary or other inspection whatever, and the manner of feeding being extremely doubtful, some radical changes would need to be introduced, and rigid Government inspection established, before Chinese pork should be permitted entry into foreign markets. In every city in China there are shops devoted entirely to the sale of hams and bacon; the hams of certain districts are famous throughout the whole of China.

POULTRY

Poultry is reared in immense quantities everywhere throughout the country, and although a vast amount is consumed by the Chinese people, the industry if properly encouraged is capable of great expansion, and large quantities could very easily be produced for export. A certain British firm established in China for a number of years is actively engaged in this trade, shipping Chinese poultry—chickens, ducks and geese; as well as game and fresh eggs—in a frozen state, to Great Britain. This is the only firm engaged in the business, and their operations would seem to be successful. The quantity of poultry shipped abroad in 1916, taken from Chinese Customs returns, will be given below.

DUCK FARMERS OR DROVERS

Ducks are a favorite article of food among the Chinese people, and no Chinese banquet is ever given without duck appearing in some form

on the menu. The numerous canals which abound in China are very favorable to the duck raising industry, and wherever one goes about the country he will encounter great flocks of ducks which are being herded along the banks of the canals. These flocks contain many hundreds of birds, and are usually tended by children or old men or women. The young ducks are hatched in native incubators, and when still quite young are put out in these great flocks, they are not fed very much until nearly large enough to be eaten, and then they are fed up for the market. The flocks always appear to be large, the reason is that young birds are added as the older ones grow up and are sold.

CHINESE EGGS

The subject of Chinese eggs has frequently been referred to in previous trade reports from this office. The vast abundance of poultry within the country, as shown above, must result in a corresponding abundance of eggs. The magnitude of the Chinese trade in eggs and egg products is apparently not well understood in foreign countries; and outside of certain shipping circles in China it is even not fully realized here. A prejudice also exists against Chinese fresh eggs in the United States and Canada which is probably not entirely justified. Chinese eggs, although smaller, when fresh are in taste just the same and are as sanitary, and contain the same food elements as any other kind of hens' eggs.

WHEAT FLOUR

The cultivation of wheat throughout many portions of China has become an established industry, and flour mills have multiplied throughout the country as a natural consequence. The latest figures for exports which are as yet available are those for 1916. In that year there was exported to foreign countries such as Hongkong, Singapore, Dutch Indies, Russia and Korea, Chinese wheat flour amounting to 193,316 barrels. As this was practically the beginning of China's export trade in this commodity, for it must be borne in mind that China has been a heavy purchaser of foreign flour for many years, the returns for 1917 will without doubt show much larger exports during that year. During the same period—that is, in 1916—there was exported from Shanghai flour mills to other Chinese ports the large amount of Piculs 2,746,756, or Barrels 1,831,170. Valued at Haikwan Taels 9,896,051, or $7,422,038 Gold. Thus it is seen that China has reached a point where it can furnish a large portion of its own demands for flour, and also have a certain quantity for export to foreign countries. At the present moment there are supplies of native flour in China which are available for export, but the very high freight charges now prevailing render shipments abroad practically prohibitive, notwithstanding the high cost of the article in other countries. It may be pointed out that while both wheat and rice are prohibited from shipment for foreign countries from China Proper, there is no prohibition on the export of flour.

EXPORT RETURNS 1916—FOOD STUFFS

Animals—Living

	Head	*Value* Hk. Tls.	Gold $
Cattle	56,348	1,641,942	1,231,456
Pigs	323,721	2,365,998	1,774,499
Sheep	29,573	157,589	118,191
Poultry	4,083,485	833,764	625,323
			$3,749,469

MEATS FRESH OR FROZEN

	Piculs	*Value* Hk. Tls.	Gold $
Beef, Mutton, Pork	305,714	2,580,608	1,935,456
do. Preserved	40,988	844,656	633,492
Hams	9,458	254,018	190,513
Poultry & Game	35,950	331,712	248,784
			$3,008,245
Lard	96,035	1,265,430	949,072
			$3,957,317

EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

	Piculs	*Value* Hk. Tls.
Egg Albumen & Yolk	288,346	7,702,403
Eggs—Frozen	181,123	1,658,237
	Mille	
Eggs—Fresh & Preserved	354,011	2,970,837
	Hk. Tls.	12,331,477
	or G. $	9,248,607

Thus China is seen to have contributed to the foreign demand for food stuffs in 1916 the not insignificant amount in value of nearly $18,000,000 Canadian currency as follows:

Animal—Living	$ 3,749,469
Meats—Fresh & Frozen	3,008,245
Lard	949,072
Eggs & Egg Products	9,248,607
Wheat flour	856,280
	$17,811,693

This does not include beans and seeds or other food stuffs, such as Peanuts and Walnuts, not omitting fish, which are annually sent abroad in great quantity. Neither does it include the vast amount of vegetable oils which found a market in foreign countries during the year, and which may rightly be considered as articles of food in the production of margerine and other food substitutes.

From the foregoing it is plainly evident that China under proper organization might easily become an important factor as a source of the world's food supply. The amount of export trade already being done has been accomplished without any organization whatever, either upon the part of the Chinese Government or the Chinese people, and no effort has been made by

either to cultivate or cater to foreign demand. With the probable exception of flour, to the foreign merchants in China alone must be given the credit for whatever development has taken place in the export trade of Chinese food products. Without doubt the war has stimulated the demand, and the trade in certain commodities—notably eggs – has very much increased, but the result might have been much more satisfactory had the Chinese people been better able to take advantage of the opportunities presented during the long period of the war.

China's Overpopulation Problem

SOONG TSUNG-FANG
Head of the French Department, Tsing Hua College

SINCE the outbreak of the War, the emigration of Chinese into Europe has given birth to ever increasing curiosity on the part of sociologists and demographs. Emigration is brought about either as a result of the unfruitful nature of the cultivable soil, the discovery of colonies, or detrimental agrarian measures, but of all causes of the emigration of Chinese, since its beginning from 1840 down to the present, over-population has been the principal one. The China Year Book 1916 states that there are 8,867,420 Chinese emigrants all over the world. (Formosa has 2,258,650 and Europe 1,760, excluding of course the Chinese workers who have been continuously sent to France, Russia and England for war purposes, and whose number has reached the figure of 100,000). This population of 9,000,000 souls could easily people a country as large as the present Kingdom of Poland, which embraces, according to the *Polish Messenger* of September 1, 1916, only ten millions of inhabitants.

But is this sufficient proof to show that China is really over-populated? The population of China is usually assumed to be four hundred million souls. This is probably not correct, but it serves none the less to convince one of the intensity of over-population in China. The total absence of a reliable census has rendered it impossible to know whether the Chinese population, afflicted with innumerable misfortunes, such as the revolts of Taipings and Mohammendans, wars and revolutions, plagues, famines and floods, is really increasing. The most recent statistics on this subject are those of the population of Hupeh and the national census of 1917. A census of a reliable nature in the province of Hupeh in 1901 resulted in a count of 35,260,000. That of 1908 was 35,650,000, and in 1917 the figure has reached 35,848, 215. Thus during a period of only sixteen years the population of that province was augmented by 570,000, in spite of the fact that this province has contributed a great number of soldiers to the revolutionary armies, and that a great number of native families have emigrated as a sequel of the civil wars. According to the most recent national census (1917) there are 342,639,000 inhabitants in China. Compared with that of 1911 (China Year Book; 329,542,000) we see that there is an increase of 13,000,000 souls, during a period as stormy as one could possibly imagine. Thus, in spite of all unfavorable conditions, the population of China is ever on the rapid increase. But the fact will appear still more significant if we just notice that in no part of the world, except perhaps in India in olden times, is the death rate as great as that in China. In doing so, we could not but admire the prodigious fecundity of the Chinese race, and regret that this does not exist in France where the problem of depopulation, already in an alarming state before the war, has become a national misfortune to-day!

What, then, is the true cause of over-population in China?

It should be borne in mind that in China the family has been the nucleus of all political and social institutions. Like all other family systems, the Chinese family encourages marriage in such a way that all Chinese, rich and poor alike, have the same conviction that the preservation and the prolongation of the family is the first duty of mankind. The first thought which occupies the mind of an ambitious young man, and even those who are not ambitious, is to marry. The bachelor has always been looked down upon as an object to be despised, and the young Chinese girls, more fortunate than their European sisters, have never "coiffé Ste. Catherine."

But, in addition to encouraging marriage, the practice of polygamy is fatally fostered. In China filial piety is considered the first virtue. The ethics of Confucius are, at bottom, the ethics of filial piety. Again, our sage Mencius unfortunately preached to us that the greatest crime one could ever commit against filial piety is to leave no offspring, as the family would then run the risk of extermination. Who could carry on the ancestor worship? Here the rich find an excellent excuse to keep concubines: at first, when the legal marriage remains barren and later, even when it is not so. The natural result of polygamy is a high birth rate.

Of course, we do not complain of the millionaires—there are, besides, not many in China—who, for reasons purely egoistic, are far from finding this family system inconvenient. But most young men of moderate fortune believe in the obligation of marriage even before they can earn their living. Thus they fatally drag their families—wives first and children next—into misery. Another thing, which is still more terrible, is that they do not escape the iron law that "the birth rate is greater among the poor than among the rich." In other words, the poorer a

man is, the larger his family becomes. This is how we account for the great number of beggars who obstruct the public thoroughfares in all Chinese cities. It is the most tangible benefit of our family system!

It is our duty now to find remedies to subdue the danger of over-population. We would hesitate not a little to say that a new family system should be introduced and that all the principles and maxims which have been once so dear to us must give way to the new revolutionary, and at the same time constructive, doctrines. Unfortunately, the Chinese family is an institution as old as the world. The famous Emperor Shen married two daughters of the Emperor Yao. This shows that not only the patriarchal family but also polygamy existed at such an early date! We know that in such a country as China, where old tradition always plays a preponderant part, there is little hope that the old family system will disappear as rapidly as one could wish. It will take at least a century for a social revolution of this kind to be accomplished. Meanwhile, as the population increases so does misery.

We shall be in a hopeless situation if we cannot resort to emigration as a means to retrieve the evil somewhat. We must not, of course, depend entirely upon emigration as a permanant relief. Emigration, at present, is a *pis aller* when the world is in need of us! It is an efficacious policy from which we could most assuredly derive great benefits.

In the first place, then, are political reasons. One would be astonished to see how revolutions, and even riots, could have succeeded with such amazing rapidity in China. The political events between 1911-1917, in particular the restoration of the monarchy, show us that soldiers can be gathered most easily so long as pauperism is an important factor in the present Chinese society. A penniless person, animated by the instinct of living common to all human beings, gives up himself to any person who would give him something to eat, and takes no heed whatever of political consequences that may ensue. Can we employ these beggars that we see running along the street in trades and manufactories? To start industrial enterprise at such a moment, when China is in such a financial stringency, is a mere talk of Utopia. By no other means except emigration could we get rid of these superfluous and undesirable elements, when China herself is in sore trouble.

Moreover, we must not forget that China, being one of the Allies, should do her part to help those nations who are struggling for the cause of human liberty. Besides moral support, what could we, besides the man-power, contribute to our Allies? Even the Siberian expedition, which international circumstances necessitate, has not yet been carried out, though it has drawn the attention of the public to it for some time.

Next comes the economic side of the problem. Since the industrial revolution in Europe, labor is considered as a kind of merchandise. It becomes, naturally, a business transaction. It has its price, which is more commonly known as the salary or wage, and can be sold or bought. Japan has become rich in consequence of her prodigious development in industry since the war. She is admired and, to some extent, envied. Unfortunately, China has little industry in spite of her abundant natural resources. From the industrial point of view she has been and will ever be an importing country. But she could export labor if demanded. This is a unique opportunity which the war opens to her, so as to gain back what she is continually losing, and to reap more or less profits.

Lastly, there remains the military reason. We know perfectly well that the Chinese laborers, once in foreign factories, will learn what we are in great need of when the work of real reorganization of the country begins. How many new inventions in military science, in explosives and dirigibles, for example, have been discovered since the war began? But our statesmen are too much engaged to take any interest in this affair and they satisfy themselves by merely sending diplomats to study the scientific progress, which is really more important than the war itself. On account of some practical difficulties, our specialists—if there are any—have not very much shown their desire of being acquainted with those invaluable discoveries. It is these emigrants who, having learned the secrets, will teach us the new science. Hence they should not be lost sight of.

But the after-war problem is no less serious. With what are we going to welcome these 100,000 Chinese laborers back to their fatherland when this terrible war is over? Are we going to set up factories to locate them and give them the same amount of wages as they are accustomed to? Will new factory laws be enacted to protect them, as they are being protected now?

The Conference of Returned Students in Peking

ONE hundred and thirty-seven delegates, representing five cities, met in Peking on March 23 and 24, for the first annual conference of the Western Returned Students of North China. It was a busy time they had during the two days over which the conference spread. Between Saturday noon and Sunday night there were eight sessions altogether, including receptions and lunches at the American and British Legations, and dinners given by Foreign Minister Lou Tseng-tsiang and the Minister of Education, Fu Tseng-hsiang.

The meetings were not simply of the "get together" college reunion type. They were

called for a serious purpose, were carried out in a serious vein, and have established serious results. The key-note of the whole conference may be expressed in one word, which was one of the points brought out in the course of David Z. T. Yui's speech on what China may expect from her returned students,—"determination." To an outsider, who attended the conference more in the role of a reporter than anything else, there came the inevitable impression, time and time again, of the determination displayed in the discussion of the delegates themselves. Catching the spirit of the speakers early, they were thoroughly open to conviction on all points which were brought before them. They were anxious to hear anything that had possibilities of value to the future of their country and their own share in it, and thrashed out suggestions until they got to the kernel of them. Then, if the ideas were good, they would absorb them; one could see without talking to the men that they were inwardly planning to put their resolutions into effect.

Above all was the spirit of determination,—but mere determination in itself is worthless, it must be determination on some definite action. Again it was Mr. Yui who brought out this necessity in the discussion on Sunday afternoon. "It will be a great pity," he said, "If we allow this conference to end without our having accomplished something definite, so that the people of China will hear the voice of the returned students echo throughout the whole land as a voice that is willing and able to lead." That the time is ripe for such a voice everyone was willing to confess. This is a critical period in life of the returned students. They are just beginning to mount up to numbers that are great enough to have real influence in the country, and the question as to which way that influence will be turned is still one which causes many people to shake their heads.

There have been too many young men return from America and Europe with high ideals only to lose them in the swirl of temptations within a few years after their return to China. There have been too many of these men, educated in the culture of the West, with a desire and a capability to lead, who have succumbed and are now living lives that are selfishly unproductive. And so it was a decided inspiration to see this group of more than a hundred men gathered that Sunday afternoon to discuss in private their problems, their shortcomings and their obligations, and to attempt to establish the relationship between these individual problems of their own and the more inclusive problems of their country. It was heartening to see their confident resolution that these problems must be solved and that if no one else could or would do it, they themselves would step into the breach, at the peril of their own comfort and personal ambitions, and do their best for the common good.

Not once was there a note of selfishness struck. The questions they raised were not: "How can we find means of making the most money?" "Where can we spend our lives so as to get the most pleasure from them?" But rather: "How can we best use our education to help China out of her troubles?" "How can we best help our friends who are now abroad or who are preparing to study abroad in the near future?" "How can we best spend our leisure time so that what we learn will be profitable to those who may turn to us for help in their time of need?"

In the discussion of some of these and other points, interest waxed so intense that sometimes three or four men were on their feet at once, each one exhibiting an unconscious display of that new spirit of determined seriousness which had gripped him as a result of this conference. The optimism of some of the delegates, who had been out of touch with elements that tend toward keeping men from getting discouraged, was restored, and the emphasis on cooperation which marked the whole conference was shared alike by those who have always been altruistically inclined and by those to whom service had become a dead ideal.

Sir John Jordan, after the dinner at the British Legation, was heard to remark to a friend that this was one of the most satisfactory gatherings he had ever invited to his house. And the reason for it was evident,—the desire on the part of the delegates to go more than half way. Those who had studied in England and those who had studied in America and those who had studied in France were closer together in this conference than they had ever been before. A new spirit of unity was born. As one man from Tientsin put it: "We have at last got our second wind." It will now be easier, therefore, for each man in the returned student group, whether he was at the conference or not, to go forward with better possibilities of success because of the knowledge that the whole body has received a stimulus which will bring about closer cooperation, better understanding, and a more helpful mutual relationship.

Some of the definite actions which were taken at the meetings include the making of the conference a regular, annual affair, with the added aim of increasing its scope so that the way may be paved for a national Alliance of all the returned students in China. It was felt that some machinery in the form of a country-wide organization must be made so that the whole returned student body might be able to impress its opinions on the decisions of national issues. Committees were also appointed with a view to establishing a circulating library and, if possible, a journal.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Peking and Tientsin. The committee of management was composed of returned students from these two cities, with J. L. Childs, secretary of the Peking Y. M. C. A., and J. W. Nipps, secretary of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A., as ex-officio members. Much of the success of the conference was due to the capable and untiring efforts of the chairman of this committee, Ngan Han, of the Board of Agriculture and Commerce. Other members of the committee were P. K. C. Tyau, president of the Y. M. C. A. in Peking, K. P. Young, of Tsing-Hua College, T. H. Yeh and P. C. King of Peking, and Y. S. Djang, Dan Chung, P. C. Chang, John Wong and C. H. Pian of Tientsin. The speakers included Sir John Jordan, Willing Spencer, Julean Arnold, Hon. Lou Tseng-Tsiang, Dr. C. C. Wang, David Yui, J. S. Burgess, of the Princeton University Center, Rev. E. J. Bentley, and Yuen Hsi-loh, the Vice-Minister of Education.

A hopeful feature of the conference was the work of preparation done by the delegates themselves. There were three commissions, which were to look into three phases of the problems of the returned students. A questionnaire was sent around to many more than actually attended the conference, and the replies were tabulated. Though the answers were considered confidential, it is certain that many hints were gathered from these questionnaires which furnished material for a good deal of thought to the delegates who heard them summed up at the conference. The chairmen of these three commissions, Y. L. Chau, T. H. Yeh and P. C. King, reported the findings at the "closed" Sunday sessions.

The deep earnestness which pervaded the whole series of meetings; the determination of the men to see the thing through and to prepare themselves for the bettering of conditions in China, social, political and religious, regardless of the cost to the individual; the recognition of the necessity of cooperation if anything is to be accomplished; and the conviction, shared by all, that action *must* result from such a heart-to-heart discussion of problems, and that it must result quickly, are indications that the great body of returned students is at last coming into that state of "high seriousness" which will place its members, collectively and individually, in the leadership of the great movement for the amelioration of China.

This conference will meet again next year, —that is settled. A start has been made. It remains for returned students in other parts of the country to take similar action, with a view to cooperation and union, so that this whole group of men so advantageously situated may use its influence toward the rapid, unselfish development of the Chinese Nation.

R. H. R

The Aims of the Constitutionalists

The following are extracts from a communication addressed to the press generally by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, at present located at Canton.

EVERY lover of China must review with sorrow the events of the last nine months. The National Assembly, it will be remembered, was illegally dissolved last June, and since the farcical attempt to restore the Manchu Monarchy, the country has been governed by the Northern militarists, and the regime has been not only that of an autocracy, but of a military autocracy. They make no attempt to reassemble the dissolved National Assembly whose term has not yet expired and whose members are still the legally elected representatives of the people of China. On the contrary, they pass new laws for the organisation of a new National Assembly, entirely without legal warrant but solely with the view of obtaining a subservient body which will be a mockery of Parliament.

Hence, during the last nine months, the world has been treated to the rare spectacle of a Republic without a Parliament and of a democracy governed by autocracy. Offices in Peking and the provinces have been filled by the Peking Government without reference to the wishes of the people or their delegates, men with notoriously bad records have been appointed to the highest posts. Northern soldiery have been sent to Southern provinces to overawe the people with the mailed fist when it is notorious that the people distrust and fear the strange soldiers. Such stationing of troops reminds one of the procedure that conquerors adopt towards vanquished nations and subject races. Where their military power is insufficient to permit of this, as for example in Kwangtung, they do not hesitate to commission a man with a bloody record to lead undisciplined hordes to burn and pillage throughout the province, and as if that were not enough, to let loose the local brigands for the same purpose by furnishing them with arms and bribes.

They know no law save their interest, they acknowledge no authority save force. The highest institutions in the land, Constitution, Parliament, President are nothing to them. They treat the Constitution as a "scrap of paper;" they dissolve Parliament, not only the lower House but the upper House as well, and propose to assemble a new one at their own pleasure; they force one President to vacate office and reduce another to the position of an impotent figure head.

In their appeal to force to oppose militarism, the Constitutionalists have not for one moment lost their desire for peace. They have no hesitation in stating openly and frankly their war aims. These are reducible to two demands, viz., the

reconvocation of the illegally dissolved National Assembly and the maintenance of the Provisional Constitution until the proclamation of the Permanent Constitution.

So soon as these demands are accepted, the Constitutionalists will lay down their arms.

Pacific Mail Celebrates Its Seventieth Birthday

NEARLY two hundred of the leading business and professional men of Shanghai last night attended a banquet at the Astor House Hotel, given by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco in celebration of its seventieth anniversary. Simultaneously with the banquet in Shanghai similar functions were held in San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Manila, the function at the last named port being held on the s. s. *Venezuela* anchored in the Manila harbor. The chief speakers at the banquet were Dr. John R. Hykes of the American Bible Society of China, W. C. Sprague of the Standard Oil Company, Hon. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, and B. C. Haile, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Shanghai.

Dr. Hykes, who is one of the veteran American missionaries in China, came to Shanghai in 1873 on the old side-wheeler *China*. It required thirty days to make the trip to this port and fifty to return, which was a record for those days. In his speech Dr. Hykes told of his experiences and spoke of the many changes that have come about since he came out. The other speeches dealt with the enterprise of the Company in again returning the American flag to the Pacific and with good wishes for its future in this important field of commercial activity. The dinner was most elaborate and many of the products served had been brought to China from California specially for the occasion. There were American ice-creams, grape fruits, apples, and at the close of the banquet each guest was given a box of American candy to take home to his family. Music was furnished by the Astor orchestra. Each guest was also provided with a souvenir menu containing a picture of the *California*, the first ship operated by the Company between San Francisco and New York via Cape Horn, and in addition a short historical description of the Company's activities in the past seventy years.

In a way the banquet last night typified America's re-entrance into the world arena as a maritime power, and the history of the activities of the Company closely parallel America's more or less checkered career on the seas. It was just 134 years ago this month that the first American ship, the *Empress of China*, 360 tons, arrived in Canton, and it was just seventy years ago yesterday that the Pacific Mail Company was organized. On January 1, 1867, the first steamer of this Company, the *Colorado*, sailed from San Francisco for Hongkong. It was of three thousand tons capacity and, in addition to one thousand barrels of flour in the cargo, the boat carried $500,000 in specie for Hongkong and $21,700 for Japan. Its arrival in the South China port caused somewhat of a sensation because the boat carried European news despatches some twelve days later than those received from other sources. After touching at Yokohama and Honolulu the *Colorado* returned to San Francisco on March 20, having made the round trip in seventy days. Between 1871 and 1875 the Company had five steamers on the China run, the *City of Peking*, *City of Tokyo*, the *San Francisco*, *Sydney*, and *New York*. In 1890, and the two years following, the Company added the *China*, of 10,000 tons, and the *Korea* and *Siberia*, of 18,000 tons each, to its service and in 1904 the *Mongolia* and *Manchuria*, of 27,000 tons each, were put on. Then, because of economic reasons and adverse legislation, the Company was forced to dispose of its fleet.

In 1916, John H. Rossiter of San Francisco, a far-sighted American business man, familiar with the problems of Pacific shipping, saw in the beginning of the great war an opportunity for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to return the American flag to the Pacific, and acted accordingly. The steamers *Venezuela*, *Colombia* and the *Ecuador*, of 14,000 tons each, were purchased for the China run and the the *Santa Cruz* and *Colusa* were placed on the San Francisco-Calcutta run. Still other ships have been added to the Central and South American runs until now the Company bids fair to soon operate in every port on both sides of the Pacific. It is said to have under construction new ships of unusual dimensions and appointments that may be able to make the Shanghai-San Francisco trip in two weeks, but no public announcement of this has been made.

In spite of the difficulties of operating ships because of governmental regulations in connection with the war the Company's financial report for 1917 was most gratifying. It showed total operating income for the year of G.$2,501,228, of which G. $1,397,609 was from the Panama Service. Compared with a total net income of G. $873,954 for 1916, the increase was but little short of 200 per cent for the year. The total net income of the Company for 1917 was G. $2,454,632 as compared to G. $825,971 for 1916, but of this sum G. $900,000 was set aside for war taxes. Out of a total of ten steamers the Company has had seven requisitioned by the American Government for war service. Most of them, however, are still being operated by the Company under orders from the Federal Shipping Board.

Two Weeks a Captive of Chinese Brigands

BY E. J. PURCELL

[*The following account was secured by our Peking Correspondent from Mr. Purcell—Ed.*]

A CAPTIVE by Chinese brigands, hustled from place to place, hiding by day and making forced marches by night, always with soldiers hard on our trail, exhibited here and there as curiosities and compelled to whistle and sing for the amusement of villagers, crouching on a hill top under fire of the Government troops for an entire day, without food or drink—these are some of my experiences in Honan last month. G. A. Kyle, chief engineer employed by the Siems-Carey Company, Mr. Wu, a naturalized American, and I were captured by bandits not far from Yenchang, in Honan, early in March. After a fortnight of harrowing experiences Wu and I escaped in the night after an all-day battle between bandits and soldiers, profiting by the demoralization of our captors. Kyle, less fortunate, is still a prisoner, broken in health, but able to send out assurances of his safety by relay of bandit messengers and government carriers. A telegram, however, reached here stating that a second commander of the brigands had surrendered to the Government and promised to produce Kyle in ten days. A note from Kyle expressing fears for the safety of Wu and myself, of whose escape he was unawares, has recently been received.

Having to sing and whistle, under cover of rifles, for a lot of dirty bandits! We had plenty tough experience, but that was the hardest thing we had to do. And we had to do it. It was that or croak. We had to sleep in beds covered with vermin and filthy.

When we started out from Yenchang, where we left the railroad, we had an escort of twenty-four soldiers. We were told at Yehsien that there were bandits about twenty li (seven miles) to the west, but as we had heard those rumors all the time paid little attention to this story. We arrived close to a small village about eighteen li west, and the bandits opened fire on us from both sides of the trail. We had fourteen carts in the caravan. These started on a run and wound up in a compound on the edge of the village. We had the finest chance in the world to stand off the bandits if our soldiers had stuck with us. As it was, Kyle, one soldier and I put up a fight and held the place for an hour. When our soldiers failed to come back we had to quit.

We discovered that the bandits had about twenty Chinese captives, some of them members of wealthy families of the district, whom they were dragging along with them from place to place. They herded us all in a stable with some cows and donkeys and gave us some Chinese "chow." We slept a couple of hours and then they moved on about fifteen li into the mountains. We stopped the first night at a little settlement and they put the three of us in a room with three of the bandits. The room was nearly full of rice straw and had one door, which was locked on the outside.

About midnight they routed us out again and walked us until morning. At daylight we came to a village and there we slept all day, three of us in a Chinese bed made out of bamboo and planks. At night we were hustled through the mountains again and stopped in the morning at still another village, where we were quartered in a Chinese house with the other captives.

From Monday until the following Saturday night there was a repetition of this without much variation. We were fed on the worst possible coolie "chow"—millet soup—a kind of noodles and Chinese bread. The soldiers were following us all the time up to Saturday. Then word came from the magistrate that the troops had been called off. On Sunday afternoon we travelled for the first time in the daylight, the bandits shooting in the air from time to time, probably to terrify people. When we came to a village all the people would come out and give us the "once over." Foreigners seemed to be a novelty to them. Towards evening we reached a village which these same bandits had raided some time before and where they had broken up a wedding and stolen the bride. The bandit ahead of me called one of the villagers and talked to him for a few minutes. Then he said something in a savage tone and fired two shots into the man's body. The other bandits opened fire on the crowd and, as we learned later, killed twenty-two and wounded twenty-eight. We were told that it was because the villagers had given evidence against them about the previous raid. That night we walked ninety li from that village, halting in the late hours of Monday morning.

Every now and then the bandits would tell us, through our interpreter, that if the soldiers were not called off they would lop off our heads one after another and send them out. They had already found out that the report that the magistrate had withdrawn the troops was not true. They seemed to have accurate news all the time about the movements of the troops. They also said to us that unless demands which they proposed to make were not quickly acceded to they would kill us.

The first demand they proposed on the third day was contained in a letter which was written by one of their captives. The letter reads: "We want 200 Mausers and 200 rifles, with 100 charges for each." All this should be delivered before they would go into definite terms. The condition is that everything shall be as described above, including the Mauser automatic pistols. No soldiers are to be sent after them or else they would kill all the foreigners. If the requisite articles are not delivered on the 22nd of March, they would kill one foreigner, and if they are still undelivered on the 26th, another foreigner would be beheaded. The second demand, however, soon followed afterwards. It stated that the American Legation should guarantee their safety, and that the President and the Civil and Military Governors of Honan should give them 70 rifles and ammunition. Before the expiration of the time limit, the bandits proposed another demand to the magistrate on the 18th of March to the following effect. They wanted two divisions of troops to be placed under their control and must have half a million dollars and the control of the railway in the province of Honan. On the 24th they told a Mr. Soo, of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, that they would give definite terms on the 27th. The soldiers and the bandits came together on the 25th and fiercely battled, which ended all the negotiations as agreed upon to be held on the 27th March.

Night after night during the second week we were moved from place to place over mountains, through fields, never on an open road if they could avoid it. One of their amusements was to wake us up and show us to the villagers and at the point of a gun make us whistle and sing. On the march we were not allowed to talk nor to smoke for fear of attracting the attention of the soldiers. Some times we were made to walk crouching, or on hands and knees.

On March 24 we again got word from the magistrate and the governor of Honan that the troops had been called off. We doubled back by a long detour and put up at a house that we had occupied the previous Friday night. At no time were we more than 175 li from the place where we were captured. We went to bed in this place about 2.30 in the morning of March 25. About five in the morning the bandits sounded the alarm that the soldiers were close upon their trail, and we made a run for what is known as "Three Peak Hill," with the troops following us. In about two hours we made the top of one of the hills and discovered that the soldiers were on the other peak. They started for West Peak, but found soldiers there too. The bandits opened fire, taking refuge on the center peak. Kyle, Wu and I lay cuddled up together from eight in the morning until dark, under fire all the time. Bullets hit close to where we lay several times and we had very little shelter. We had nothing to eat or drink all that day. Neither did the bandits, so far as we know. After dark that Monday night the bandits decided to make a run for it and started down the north side. Kyle, Wu and I were together at the start, dodging from place to place for cover from the bullets of the soldiers. The place the bandits picked to get down off the mountain was almost perpendicular. We lost Kyle while picking our way down this cliff. The bandits seemed to become confused by the firing and split into several groups. When I got to the bottom I could find only Wu in the group I was with, but they told me that Kyle was all right with another bunch of them and that we would all meet in the same place. While working our way through the foothills we were constantly being shot at by pickets which the soldiers had put out, but we never returned their fire.

After getting down the plain we worked our way along a creek bottom towards a village where we were challenged by a soldier who opened fire upon us. We crouched down and crawled away on hands and knees. The bandits were badly frightened and made all haste to get away, but Wu and I stayed as long as we could without arousing suspicion. By the time we were out of range we had lost all but one of our captors, whom we had nicknamed "the gentleman bandit" because he showed us more kindness than the others, brought us cigarettes now and then and was generally pretty decent. We had no idea where the rest of them were—it was pitch dark in the valley—but we made up our minds that this was our chance to escape if we could manage to dodge the main body of the bandits.

We crawled along in the dark for a long way and were fired on by a soldier, who did not take the trouble to challenge us. I decided that the time had come for us to give this lone bandit the slip, or get him to throw away his gun and come along with us until we could find the troops, when we promised to save his neck by getting him a pardon. About that time we struck a good trail, leading apparently to some village, and we put the proposition up to Mr. Bandit. We suggested that he come along as my servant and promised, after getting him pardoned, to take him so that he might go somewhere else and start life anew. After thinking over the matter some time he threw away his gun and knife and and a lot of trinkets he had looted from time to time. We followed the trail for a long time and finally were challenged again by a picket. Wu told him we were Americans, and asked him for the love of God to take us to his commander and save us from the bandits. We came up to him with our hands in the air, and as soon as he satisfied himself that we were not armed he turned us over to a party of some fifty soldiers, and from there we were passed along to the garrison of Yehsien. We got the "Gentleman Bandit" through all right as my servant to Yehsien and there we informed the magistrate who he was and got his promise of a pardon.

At the time when we were first with the bandits there were about 80, but they collected new recruits all the time. At the time of our escape their number was over a hundred, all armed and with plenty of ammunition, about 20 Mauser automatic revolvers. All of these bandits, including their chief and their second chief, were illiterate. Their motive is purely robbery, and they told us when we were first captured that they wanted us because they desired to prevent the soldiers from following them.

America After the War

BY AN AMERICAN JURIST

CHAPTER VI.—AMERICA AFTER THE WAR*

AFTER the present war the conditions of the world will be greatly changed and America can never again be quite the same. The isolation of America will have ended; its relations to foreign powers will be reversed. But the value of its alliance with France, England, Italy and Japan, and "preparedness" will for a long period be worth to America all it has cost, and the cost has been already prodigious. The internal problems of America after the war will not be diminished. Only a few of the problems, foreign and domestic, have been noticed in the preceding pages. There are many others. By means of the war it will have become evident to Americans that a very prosperous nation, with an extended and exposed territory, can not safely be left longer undefended, and that the future measures for the defense of the country must be more commensurate with its dangers and the national potentiality. Americans will not hereafter rely on the isolated position of America; nor will they easily resume their former policy of trusting the defense of the country wholly to chance. If they do they will in the end suffer untold miseries and the prosperity of America will vanish as quickly as it appeared.

Not only must the American be made a more efficient government from every point of view, but it must be kept efficient. America can never again, after this war, safely return to its indifference to the military situation of the country. It has chosen to assert itself

*This is the sixth of a series of important articles on a subject of vital interest, originally appearing in The New York Times—the most conservative newspaper in the American Metropolis.

as a great power in the world, and it must recognize the responsibilities and risks which the assertion involved, or it will fall as other weak countries have always fallen. There is now no intermediate choice for Americans. They must be up and onward, or fall to pieces.

In the future America must be made able to stand by itself; it can safely trust to the permanency of no alliance; it must be prepared at all cost to resist aggression from any and every quarter. To do this it must be kept a strong as well as a rich nation. The enmities and the jealousies created by the present war will not subside for centuries. If they should, a rich nation, helpless and unprepared to defend itself, is certain, when a good opportunity offers, to be attacked. A nation with the sharp enmities created by American policies is in a particularly dangerous situation. Only by remaining prepared can America hope to escape unscathed.

The methods thus far characteristic of American democracy are not conducive to the permanent peace of America. The constant rotation to office, which is a principle of democracy, often brings into power men not trained in either statecraft or diplomacy. Many of the successful lawyers and the prominent politicians promoted to high office at Washington are not profoundly trained in the arts of government. Some of them have little familiarity with even the foreign relations of America, while only a few of them are deeply versed in the finer arts of diplomacy. Such things are not easily acquired by men not in public life; they require a lifelong training.

The rest of the world asserts that the foreign policy of America has been characterized by a certain abrupt directness which is inconsistent with the usages of diplomacy and is unnecessarily disturbing to the peace of the world. The directness of American diplomacy is too often mistaken by foreign States for either menace or a sign of unfriendliness. When it is mistaken for menace America is left in a very unsafe position unless prepared for sudden attack. It does not diminish the danger to plead that the "directness" of America in diplomatic negotiations is not intended to be minatory or unfriendly, or that American diplomacy is but one phase of a Government in which the people rule. The necessity that American diplomats shall not disregard "popular opinion" doubtless too often obligates them to a sort of spectacular diplomacy which is certainly not consistent with diplomatic usage as hitherto understood. The exigencies of politics in America often require an administration to submit its foreign policies at every stage to the people, although the electors themselves have no settled foreign policy upon which the administration and its diplomatic corps can rely. Perhaps the greatest disadvantage of democracy as a principle of government is observable in the history of American foreign relations. There is in America no such thing as a settled foreign policy binding on successive administrations. This is not so in France or England. The defect can be corrected only by greater loyalty of Americans to constituted authority and by a a deeper popular conviction, gleaned from hard experience, that matters of foreign policy should proceed on a settled and permanent principle which must be determined by competent Governmental agents trained in the arts of diplomacy.

The accusation of the world that American diplomacy too frequently exhibits an unfriendly attitude which is not sufficiently conciliatory is in part due to the unusual frankness characteristic of American diplomacy. To be effectual, diplomacy must be reticent. Much of the information imputed to diplomats should, if repeated, be confined to the archives of the State Department. The English Foreign Minister, Mr. Balfour, in August of 1917, lucidly and satisfactorily explained to Parliament the real reasons for diplomatic reticence. His explanation must have been very disquieting to some diplomats in America. Not only should diplomacy be reticent, but it should be stately. European diplomacy has been built up on a policy of compromise, facilitated by distinguished conciliation aud marked official politeness. The diction of diplomatic intercourse should at all times be one of extreme civility. The use of the term "demand" in international negotiations is, for example, equivalent in European diplomacy to hostilities. In American diplomacy the term "demand" has not had the same significance. It has been used on several occasions with very awkward results. Doubtless America has occasionally had diplomats of unusual ability, but it has had more of inadequate attainment. If America is to continue to pursue its past diplomatic methods it should have a greater force always behind it. The Japanese statesman, Count Okuma, is reported to have said in 1915: "Diplomacy, to be really effective and successful, must be backed up by sufficient national strength." The directness and the exigencies of American diplomacy make it particularly necessary that America should be prepared for hostile eventualities.

The proper conservation of all the elements of a nation's strength is a prime duty of a great Government. When a nation's territory is so situated that it has an extensive coast bordering on the open seas and a large population dwelling on the seaboard, and yet the nation has no commercial marine and no seafaring men, there is evidently something awry in the Governmental policies or some omission on the part of the Government. After the present war America will in all probability be reinstated in the leading position which it once held on the high seas. It is now becoming apparent in America that it is not good policy to abandon transportation of American commerce to foreigners. Americans at last begin to see, also, that a commercial marine is an important auxiliary in waging successful warfare, defensive or offensive. Had America in 1914 possessed a great mercantile marine and an adequate armed force, the entire course of the general war in Europe would have been different. That America should in the future maintain a mercantile marine has already become a common conviction in the American coast towns. It is to be hoped that this conviction will become general.

The building up of a commerial marine will be one of the after-war problems. But the greatest of all such problems will be "preparedness." In a democracy, preparedness meets with an opposition not tolerated in States existing under more centralized forms of government. Before discussing the problems of the American commercial marine and "preparedness," it will be best to consider the characteristics of American democracy, for they affect both preparedness and the commercial marine of America.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

April 3. The British Admiralty's report shows 6 vessels over and 7 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.

April 4. A semi-official *communique* from Paris states that the present lull in the fighting is due to the fact that the Germans have lost 300,000 killed and wounded.——The Germans continue the occupation of Finland by landing 40,000 troops at Hangoi.——After heavy artillery preparation the Germans attack the whole front between the Somme and the Avre, gaining a slight advantage on the left, pressing back the British troops a short distance in the direction of Hamel.

April 5. The London *Daily News* states that the Government has decided to hold an inquiry into the retirement of the 5th Army at St. Quentin.——The Germans occupy Ekaterinoslav.——An intense artillery struggle is being maintained between Montdidier and Noyon.

April 7. The Germans bombard Reims violently during the night.

April 8. German artillery violently bombards the French lines between Montdidier and Noyon, but without gaining any advantage.——A French official despatch confirms that one of the German long-range guns bombarding Paris burst March 25, killing a lieutenant and 9 men.——The Petrograd Government declares a state of war throughout Siberia, to resist the Japanese.——In the face of a strong German attack on new sectors the French withdraw voluntarily near Chauny and at Barisis, on the principle that a slight loss of territory is preferable to the large loss of life that would be necessary to absolutely stop a German advance just at the moment.——A British warship destroys a Zeppelin off the coast of Jaedern (Norway).

April 10. A German *communique* claims that the English and Portuguese positions northward of La Bassee Canal have been penetrated.——The British Admiralty's report shows 4 vessels over and 2 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.

JAPAN

April 8. Twenty-one business concerns give a dinner in honor of Tang Shao-yi in Tokio; Baron Shibusawa makes the principal speech of welcome; Mr. Tang replies (in English) and lays emphasis on the necessity for the peoples of the Orient uniting their efforts for the purpose of realizing complete self-support without depending on the assistance of the West.

April 9. Sixty Chinese students from the province of Szechwan, in order to vent their displeasure as to the delay in their requests for more money, attack the Chinese Legation at Tokio; when they begin to smash windows the police interfere and arrest 6 of the students.

April 10. It is semi-officially explained at Tokio that the Petrograd declaration is not to be understood as an announcement of war against Japan, the Government maintaining that the landing of marines at Vladivostock is merely a local affair.

GENERAL

April 2. Count Czernin, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivers a speech in which he says that Austria and Germany would not desert each other, and that the aspirations of France and Italy to portions of their territory were Utopias which would be terribly avenged.

April 4. Reports from Petrograd state that the Germans have seized 50,000 tons of grain at Poltava and that they are busy exporting it to Germany.

April 5. As a result of 3 Japanese employees of the largest Japanese store in Vladivostock being murdered by burglars, Japanese marines are landed to maintain order.——An association of German banks perfects arrangements to offer the Russian Government a loan of a hundred million roubles, repayment to be guaranteed by the revenues of the railways.——Returns from recent elections in Illinois and Wisconsin confirm America's pro-war solidity; the votes of Pacifists, pro-Germans and anti-war Socialists are negligible.

April 7. The subscriptions of the Third Liberty Loan of G.$3,000,000,000 are opened throughout the country, with subscriptions on the first day exceeding those of the first day of the two former Loans.

April 8. President Poincare rejects Bolo's final appeal; but his execution is postponed in order to allow him to make a statement.——British marines are landed at Vladivostock and arrangements are made to land American marines in case of necessity.——The U. S. Secretary of the Navy announces that more than 150 American warships, exclusive of submarine chasers, are now operating in European Waters.

April 9. Premier Lloyd George, in the British House of Commons, makes a speech calling upon all classes to make the necessary sacrifice to raise more men for the Army. He announces that conscription would be enforced in Ireland amid an uproar from the Irish members, who say that this step is equivalent to a declaration of war on Ireland.

America

The War-time Trade Bureau of Washington announces that the import of the following goods will not be subject to restriction: Straw braids, hemp braids used for hats, and tooth brushes with handles made of animal bone.

The large department store of the Greenhut Company in Sixth Avenue, New York City, is being liquidated, and thus another department store property in the shopping district of the metropolis is added to those already previously deserted. The stock, which has a retail value of over $2,000,000, has been bought by Gimbel Bros., who some years ago invaded the New York district from Philadelphia, establishing themselves at Thirty-third Street and Broadway. Gimble Bros. three years ago also took over in a similar way the stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company.

President Wilson Accepts Germany's Challenge

The following are extracts from President Wilson's speech at Baltimore, April 6, at a meeting held to commemorate the first anniversary of the entrance of America into the war and to inaugurate the campaign for the third Liberty Loan.

THIS is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free and for the sacred right of free men everywhere.

The reasons for this great war, the reasons why it had to come, the need to fight it through and the issues that hang upon its outcome are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than ever before that the cause is their own and that if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready whenever the final reckoning is made to be just to the German people, to deal fairly with the German Power as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

The purpose of Germanys military masters is undoubtedly to make all the Slavic people, all the free and ambitious nations of the Balkan Peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled subject to their will and ambition and build upon that dominion an empire of force, upon which they fancy they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a program our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part.

What then are we to do? For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely purposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer when I proposed such a peace came from the German commanders in Russia, and I can not mistake the meaning of the answer.

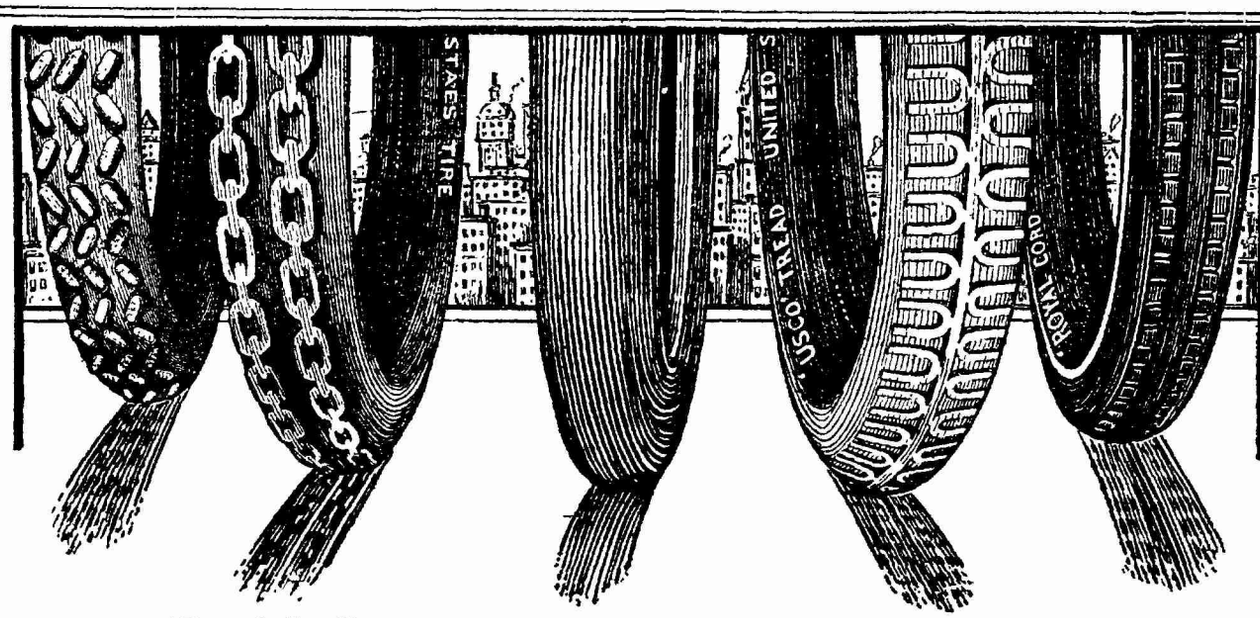
I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force and force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is therefore but one response possible for us; force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit. The righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfsh dominion down in the dust.

British Chamber of Commerce Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce of China was held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, April 12. The secretary reported that the membership in the Chamber had increased from 252 to 262 during the year and that the English Journal published by the organization now had a circulation of 850 copies, and that the Chinese Journal published for circulation among Chinese business men now has a circulation of 13,500 copies and is a source of income to the Chamber. The Language School organized by the Chamber two years ago under the direction of Rev. W. Hopkyns Rees has been most successful. The average attendance has been 58 and during the year 42 certificates of proficiency have been granted to students. In referring to this phase of the Chamber's work, the secretary said: "No word from me is, perhaps, necessary to emphasize the value attaching to a knowledge of the Chinese language, and our Government has certainly not been slow to recognize and call upon the services of scholars who have reached a certain degree of efficiency in this tongue." The secretary also reported that during the year new Chambers have been organized at Harbin, Mukden, Chinkiang, Chungking and Amoy, and that altogether the Chamber has fifteen branches in China, all affiliated with the Shanghai Chamber. Other matters that the organization has accomplished during the present year was an investigation into the possibilities of promoting British influence and prestige in China through increasing and developing British educational institutions among the Chinese and by raising the standard of education among Britons themselves. Discussions dealing with British trade in China during and after the war, the scarcity of tonnage, and questions pertaining to tariff revision and inland taxation in China, concluded the meeting.

Rival Motor Bus Services Between Kalgan and Urga

Not long ago a certain Ta Cheng Company obtained the privilege of establishing a motorbus service between Kalgan and Urga and registered itself in the Ministry of Communications. However, according to the *Peking Leader*, before steps had been taken by the Company to commence work another concern, a certain Yuan Ho Company, said to be of American nationality, took upon itself the task of making preparations to open the line without obtaining consent from the Ministry, with the result that the Chinese Government has instructed General Tien Chung-yu to put a stop to the activities of both companies and decided that the service shall be operated under the direction of the Kin-Sui Railway Administration in future, so as to avoid trouble.



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Men and Events

A son was born Saturday, April 6, to Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Haile at the Victoria Nursing Home in Shanghai. Mr. Haile is agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Shanghai.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, North China branch, will be held at 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, April 18th, at 5.30 p.m., when a paper will be read by the Rev. Evan Morgan on "A Case of Ritualism." The meeting is open to the public.

Dr. and Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge and family will depart to-day for a year's visit in the United States, which they are planning to spend at Leesburg, Florida. Their son and daughter will not return to China but will remain in school in America, the first year of which will be at Northfield, Mass.

The Rev. Paul Hutchinson from Nanking who, in addition to being the editor of the *China Christian Advocate*, is in charge of the editorial and literary work of the Methodist Mission, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon, April 14, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. There will be special music.

Hugo Reiss, Consul for Brazil, and Mrs. Reiss, on April 9 entertained at lunch H. E. Shia Yi-ding, the newly appointed Minister from China to Brazil, at their residence 40 Connaught Road, Shanghai. A large number of prominent Chinese officials were in attendance, as was also D. Siffert, Consul General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Lester L. Schnare, formerly American Vice-Consul at Shanghai and now connected with the American Consulate at Yokohama, will depart April 20 for America on a leave of absence, made necessary by the serious illness of Mr. Schnare's mother. While in the United States Mr. Schnare's address will be c/o State Department, Washington, D. C.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court, April 10, application was made by W. A. C. Platt for a rehearing of the case in which judgment was given by Assessor Ros several weeks ago in the sum of Tls.300,000 in connection with the ownership of the Chinese newspaper, the *Shunpao*. The application was opposed by J. Hays and G. D. Musso. Decision was reserved.

M. Boppe, French Minister to China, who is passing through Shanghai *en route* to Peking, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the members of the Shanghai Club April 10. M. Andre Duboscq, editor of *Le Temps* (Paris), who accompanied M. Boppe out from France, is also proceeding with the Minister to Peking, where he will spend a month or more studying conditions.

The Russian Society of Translators of the Far East, with headquarters at Harbin, has commenced the publication of a new journal, the *Dalnie Vostok* (Far East). The first issue contains special articles on a variety of subjects, the principal one being on the results of Russian work during the last twenty years in North Manchuria. Another of the articles gives particulars of Japan's press propaganda, and a rather embittered contribution is headed "Beware of Assistance from the Japanese!" An advertisement notifies the public that the Society has issued a boycott against the Russian Consulate General at Harbin because of its treatment of an interpreter belonging to the Society.

In MILLARD'S REVIEW of March 30 appeared an article by Julean Arnold entitled "The Christian Missionary's Opportunity." In addition to its appearance in the REVIEW, the article also appeared in the *Chinese Recorder* at the same time, a copy of the article being supplied to the Rev. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, at the same time it was supplied to the REVIEW. This fact should have been mentioned when the article appeared in the REVIEW of March 30.

"Beans and Bean Products" is the name of an excellent treatise, prepared by Shih Chi-yien for the biology department of Soochow University, recently put into printed form. This treatise formed the basis of an article on "Beans" in the issue of the REVIEW for January 12, and all persons interested in the subject are recommended to address the University at Soochow, which is selling the pamphlet for a nominal sum. The University also has ready for distribution an interesting pamphlet entitled "Household Industries in Soochow," prepared by Elizabeth A. Love.

In the course of a lecture delivered recently in London before the Society of Arts, Lord Leverhulme gave it as his opinion that any proposal to conscript wealth would be suicide for the nation. He said the British people had dismissed from their minds any idea of class antagonism; there were only two classes—those who did their duty and those who did not. "The British Empire," said Lord Leverhulme, "had become the greatest in the world, not by the repudiation of war debts of the past, not by Acts of Parliament, but by the steady maintenance of the seven pillars of prosperity—justice, truth, labor, capital, science, art and leisure."

In connection with the arrangements which are being perfected to celebrate the Fourth of July in Shanghai, the U.S. Consul-General recently appointed a nominating committee, consisting of Messrs. Goldsmith, Robinson, Moss, Hykes, Gaines, Petrocelli and Dr. Gamewell. The committee selected by the nominating committee to serve consists of Consul-General Sammons, Major Holcomb, Messrs. Bunn, Tucker, Keegan, Sutterle, Emens, Merriman, Julean Arnold, Sague, McCracken, Sprague, Burns, E. H. Dunning, McGrath, Cobbs, Fleming, Perkins, H. H. Arnold, Webb, Honigsberg, Gallagher, Carl Seitz, Powell, Fitch, Dollar and Haile, Dr. Downs, Dr. Findley, Dr. Ransom, Dr. Hawks Pott and the Senior American Naval Officer in port. The names of the nominating committee were also added. Mr. Petrocelli was unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer.

The dean of the daily press of Shanghai the other day published a rather lengthy story of how Mr. Pearce, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, (who was recently voted the perpetual Freedom of the City) was stopped from riding through Jessfield Park by a Chinese watchman in Municipal employ, despite Mr. Pearce's explaining who he was. Although annoyed at the time, Mr. Pearce is recorded as later having sent the watchman a dollar as a gratuity, which the watchman is now wearing as a medal. To keep the joke up, however, it is *apropos* to remark that it seems that Mr. Pearce's object must have been to get this Municipal employee in the wrong by hook or by crook; and, having failed in the attempt to have the watchman not discharge his duty, he then tempts him to accept a gratuity, which also violates the Municipal rule that servants in the Council's employ shall not accept gratuities.

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Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines: Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

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In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

Papers from Manila to hand by the last mail from the South contain details of the order made during the latter part of last month by Gov.-Gen. Harrison for the deportation of R. McCulloch Dick, editor of the *Free Press*, because of editorials in which he had criticized the Philippine National Guard. Mr. Dick, it may be mentioned, is a British subject, and the order was that he was to be deported to the nearest British port, namely Hongkong. Governor General Harrison, in the course of his order of deportation, said that Mr. Dick's articles had undoubtedly discouraged enlistment and brought the National Guard into less favor among the very type of young men most desirable in the organization. Reference is also made in the deportation order to the case of an American citizen who some months ago was summarily expelled as an undesirable alien from Canadian territory because he had made a remark, when ordering recruiting officers out of his establishment, that he was "sick and tired" of seeing the recruiting officers about the place.

What is without doubt the largest experiment in sericulture that has ever been carried on in China is now being conducted at the University of Nanking under Professor Woodworth, head of the department of entomology in the University of California. Students have arrived at the University from all over China to take advantage of the course, which opened April 10 and which will continue for about ten weeks. Professor Woodworth reports that 107 different lots of silkworm eggs had been received, probably representing nearly as many different varieties or strains. From all these different varieties of silkworms will be chosen the four or five most superior strains, on the basis of uniformity and quality and quantity of silk produced and the amount of mulberry leaves required in the production. Many investigations will be carried on by the students. Among the problems to be investigated are (1) determination of the best varieties of silkworms, (2) substitutes for mulberry as food for the silkworms, (3) individual selection of parents for breeding purposes, (4) testing of precocious individuals to see if breeding time can be shortened, (5) selection for uniformity as to time of moulting and spinning, (6) prevention of fatal outcome of disease, and many others. Every student is being taught to test the new eggs for diseases that are transmitted through the parent, according to the most scientific methods. It is these diseases which cause such heavy annual losses to the silk farmers. The University has contracted for several thousand of mulberry trees for use in the experiment, and frames are being built to accommodate more than 600 large trays.

Louis Getz of San Francisco, president of Getz Bros. & Co., Ltd., is at present in Shanghai, having arrived here recently after visits to the branches of his firm in other parts of China. In an interview in the *China Press* Mr. Getz gives a vivid account of the handicaps which his firm, in common with all others, has to contend with in moving their cargo. That the securing of export licenses is necessary and that there is a shortage of cars in America is, of course, well known out here, but the exact details have never been published previously. Mr. Getz relates that many months ago American exporters brought to the Pacific coast thousands of tons of cargo without having made firm reservations, and now this cargo, together with hundreds of thousands of tons coming forward continuously, has so congested the railroads that the Company are bound hand and foot. In order to best protect themselves the railroads (they are now under government supervision) have refused to accept shipments at the Eastern shipping points until the shipper at the Pacific seaboard proves to the terminal line that he has made a firm booking with the steamship company to carry the material desired accepted by the initial line. For example, the shipper must prove to the terminal line that he has booked for a certain steamer so many thousand tons and that car No. so and so, originating at, for example, Pittsburgh, is covered by this reservation, and that the cargo will move on this boat. The railroads are all overburdened and although they use their utmost endeavors after a permit is telegraphed to get the car to the seaboard in time to connect with the steamer for which the cargo has been booked, in seventy-five cases out of a hundred the cargo is so delayed in transit that it does not arrive at the Pacific coast to go forward on the steamer originally designated.

Colonel House

WHEN some genius comes to write the history of the Wilson administration, or when some other genius summarizes with art as well as knowledge the biggest of all wars, an inveitable figure in the story—outstanding, fascinating, and difficult to draw—will be that of Edward Mandell House, finally of Texas, then of the United States, and finally of the world. He will stand out in history because of the important contribution he has already made, and possibly because of the still greater contribution he may make in helping to steer the drifting nations into safety . . . We do not run overmuch to sages in America. Our shrewd and cautious men are likely to be intent on material gain, and our reformers are as likely to have more energy than discretion. I speak with some feeling, for I have been in the reform whirlpool myself lo these many years and I feel in myself the faults of the tribe, as well as seeing it in many of the leaders. Take, if you like, Colonel Roosevelt, Senator La Follette, Colonel Bryan, William Travers Jerome, John Purroy Mitchel and Francis J. Heney as men who have stood out on the firing line at one time or another in the progress of the last two decades. . . . . Although they are part of what is best in the American spirit, one would not choose them for guidance in the settlement of a troubled world. Colonel House is a good fighter also, but the gift in which he so notably excels is practical wisdom. He has courage, but other men have that, and there are not many in whom an error of judgmeut is a thing impossible to find. In a mind thus marked by safety in its results one might expect to find delay in reaching conclusions. Many of Colonel House's opinions, on the contrary, are noticeable for speed. There are, of course, matters which he ponders for a long time, but often one who consults him receives a positive view immediately the question is propounded. This is often the way of philosophers in action. Lincoln delayed some of his conclusions until he had carefully examined a situation many times, but quick and decided expressions were equally characteristic of him. When I was in Paris recently a French writer who came to ask me for a word picture of Colonel House desired particularly

that I should pick out some well-known figure in history as analogue. He brought forward Cato, Cincinnatus, Socrates, and other beacons, but I had to give it up. Although it would be possible to use an illustration on a single point, the whole personality reminds me of no one else. In using the word philosopher I doubtless led my French friend astray. It was used by me in an American sense, easily understood by us, particularly in the West; whereas to the Frenchman it raised the picture of a library, quotations from Aristotle, an atmosphere of literature and history. Colonel House deals rather with conditions that have actually passed before his own mind, during his own life, and mainly in his own country. In that respect as in others he is distinctively American. In only one respect does he suggest another nation rather than our own. In England one is more likely than with us to find men who seek nothing for themselves, are glad to avoid responsibility and limelight, but have a high sense of service and the most unshakable honor.

Three times has the President sent Colonel House to Europe to represent his views and to bring back information. In investigation, in cooperation, and in solution, therefore, this private citizen has been carrying the weight of representing our Republic at a time as critical as any the world has seen. That he found a man so fully able to carry such a responsibility is one of Mr. Wilson's surest triumphs. That list of triumphs was built up when he accepted battle with the plutocratic influences at Princeton; when he chose his stand with relation to the machine in New Jersey; when he selected his campaign issues in 1912; when he laid out the legislative program of his first term; when he was going through his difficult campaign for re-election. It has been extended in foreign affairs, in regard to Mexico, South America, Panama tolls, China, and the Great War. It has been increased by such appointments as those of McAdoo, Brandeis and Hoover. He has never been more profoundly right than in his selection of the sure-footed and far-seeing man who, throughout his two terms, was to act as his foremost representative, counsellor, and friend. —*Norman Hapgood in Leslie's Weekly.*

"God's Englishman"

The following article, under the title as given above, is published in the The Times (London) of February 5, from "a British Visitor in America."

What is the cause of certain deep-rooted dislike which true Americans have for the English? This feeling does not extend to the Scots and Irish. Some light was thrown on this subject by a conversation in which the protagonist was a fair exponent of Americanism more than usually outspoken.

"I'm an American. I know my name is English, but I reckon I'm about as much an American as any Englishman is English. I suppose there are some English families that aren't four hundred years old?"

"Certainly; there are several."

"Well I don't believe in all this talk about English affection for Americans. I know you just despise us. We've been a mongrel race—vulgar—worshipping the almighty dollar and all the rest of it. And now you're just tickled to death with us because you need us, with all our mongrelism and vulgarity, and our money. I know that Americans have suffered in London in the past ten years. I am not taken in."

"Don't you think that this is just the time for Americans to remedy the very things you complain of? By coming over in a friendly spirit, you may help us to improve our civilization."

"No, I don't think we can do that. Give him his due, an Englishman is about the most civilized man on God's earth. He's the best dressed, neatest, most mannerly man you'd find anywhere. And what's more, wherever he goes, he marries and civilizes the country. No, I don't reckon we're going to make you any more civilized."

"Don't you think that if we go through this war together, we shall be ready to let bygones be bygones and stand together in future?"

"Well, yes, I think that's about right. But the truth is, you've been jealous of what we've done over here without your help, and so you've always been criticizing and sneering, until we were just proud to show how well we could get on without you."

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Dr. Reinsch to Write a Book on the Philippines

The following, from the Manila *Daily Bulletin* of March 4, indicates that the American Minister's recent vacation in the Philippines had a literary as well as a recreational purpose: "Minister Paul S. Reinsch, United States diplomatic representative at Peking, arrived in Manila on Saturday and will spend a vacation period in the Philippine Islands. He left early Sunday morning for Baguio where he will remain for several days. Minister Reinsch will make a special study of Philippine affairs during his stay in the Islands with the idea of securing data for a treatise on American colonial administration."

Women's Work

American Woman's Club Elect Officers

At a meeting of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai on Tuesday, April 9, the annual election of officers was held in the Club's library rooms at the Carlton Cafe. Those elected for 1918-1919 are:

President—Mrs. W. H. Lunt.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. H. A. Wilbur.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. S. W. Squires.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. C. H. Webb.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. C. L. Boynton.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. P. Roberts.
Librarian—Mrs. Robert Sherman.

Directors—Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mrs. P. L. Bryant, Mrs. J. J. Connell, Miss Jansen.

Music Committee—Miss Francis Adams, chairman; Mrs. R. M. Bradley, vice-chairman; Mrs. W. A. Main, secretary; Miss Jansen, Mrs. Rawlinson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Ashley, Miss Lamond.

Philanthropic Committee—Mrs. C. F. Remer, chairman; Mrs. D. H. Kulp, vice-chairman; Mrs. G. S. Steiger, secretary.

Social Committee—Mrs. Barnes Moss, Mrs. B. C. Haile, Mrs. E. B. Rose.

Membership Committee (3-year term)—Mrs. R. M. Bradley, Mrs. G. S. Steiger, Mrs. R. D. Stafford, Mrs. F. J. White, Mrs. S. R. Sheldon.

Courtesies Committee—Mrs. James Macbeth, Mrs. A. L. Blechynden, Mrs. J. J. Brenneman.

Publicity Committee—Mrs. C. H. Webb, Mrs. Arthur Cabeldu, Mrs. F. B. Hudson.

The names of Mrs. Thomas Sammons and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier were moved for honorary presidencies of the Club, but under press of the other business the matter was deferred until the next meeting.

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club did not meet at their regular time on Friday but a Grieg program is arranged for April 26. The next meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, April 16.

American Woman's Exchange

A fully equipped motor ambulance for the American forces fighting for France and the Allies is to be presented by the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross through the American Woman's Exchange at F128 Bubbling Well Road. The ambulance is to cost $3,000 and is to be presented in the name of President Wilson. The fund is to be obtained by punching a lottery board at $3.00 a punch. The lottery board contains 1,000 holes, from which numbers are punched by the insertion of pegs which cost $3.00 each. H. A. Wilden, Consul-General for France, punched the first holes on Saturday, April 6, in the lottery board for a handsome silver cup presented as a foundation for the fund by Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie. Mr. Wilden was the first of the Allied consular representatives to honor the Exchange with a visit. With him, as guests of E. S. Kadoorie, were Mmes. Wilden, Kadoorie, Ardain, Morris, Mlle. Ardain, and the secretary of the French Legation at Peking. The cup was accepted from Mrs. Kadoorie by Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, on behalf of the American Red Cross, and Mr. Wilden on behalf of his people expressed appreciation of American assistance in the present struggle for liberty.

After the formalities of presentation and acceptance, tea was served by Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Fairman, and the Misses Blair, Cowen, Reid, Ethel Allen and Rasmussen.

Tea was served at the American Woman's Exchange on Wednesday by Mesdames Roberts, Britton, McCoy and Miss Lamond. The ladies in charge for Saturday are Mesdames Webb, Seitz, Adams, Dolan, Pierson, Blechynden and Darrah.

War Relief in Japan

Cases of knitted garments were sent to the boys on the U.S.S. *Brooklyn* at Vladivostock by the American women of Tokyo and Yokohama. The cases were valued at Yen 313.60 and contained sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks and wristlets.

The Yokohama Women's Auxiliary of the American War Relief has forwarded six consignments to the American Red Cross in New York.

Under the auspices of the Yokohama branch of the American Red Cross a concert will be given at the Yokohama memorial hall April 24.

Missionary Association Meets

A meeting of the Missionary Association was held in the Union Church Hall on Tuesday evening April 9. Two interesting addresses were made on "The Moral Improvement of Shanghai," by Dr. Rawlinson and the Reverend Isaac Mason. Dr. Davenport presided over the meeting.

Notes from Peking

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister, returned to Peking from Manila via Shanghai, together with Mrs. Reinsch and his private secretary, F. L. Belin, on Monday last, April 1. They were met at Tientsin by R. A. Burr, Vice-Consul at the American Legation.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, father and mother of the American First Secretary at Peking, arrived here on April 2 and are visiting their son. They expect to remain in the Capital for some time. This is their first visit to China.

***

C. H. Smith, a member of Steven's Railway Commission to Russia, is visiting Peking. He came here a week ago.

***

Dr. Philip Newton left the Capital day before yesterday for Russia. He is the first American Red Cross doctor who visited Russia. He went to that country from the States in October 1914 and stayed

there until the fall of 1917, when he left with the rank of Major General of the Russian Army. He has again gone to Russia to finish some Red Cross Work.

***

Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, is still in Kaifeng, Honan, trying to get G. A. Kyle, chief engineer of the Chuching Railway, released by the bandits. Latest information from Honan indicates that Mr. Kyle will shortly be set free, as a commander of the brigands has surrendered to the Government officials and promised to produce Mr. Kyle in ten days.

***

M. F. Carey and his family, and E. J. Purcell and his family, of the Siems-Carey Company, will leave Peking on Tuesday on their way to the United States. They will board the *Tenyo Maru*, which is to leave Shanghai on the 12th instant. Messrs Carey and Purcell will be away for eight months on some construction work and then return to China. Mr. Purcell was called home by a telegram previous to his arrest by brigands in Honan.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Further Japanese Demands

From the Peking Correspondent of the Peking & Tientsin Times.

Credible information is to the effect that another catalogue of demands—they have been described to me as demands though it is just possible that the terminology is not exactly accurate—has been presented to the Chinese Government vesting the Japanese with authority in military and police affairs and giving them control over Chinese arsenals, dockyards and iron-mines, while according Japanese subjects rights and privileges in Mongolia. The exact form which these demands or representations have taken is unknown to the writer at the moment, but they cover a very wide field indeed. The original military agreement which it was sought to establish has been considerably expanded. It is now understood that the Chinese expeditionary force to be called into being in terms of the agreement to be entered into for the maintenance of the peace of the Far East is to be officered by Japanese. Moreover, a national police system for China is to be organised under Japanese, while dockyards and arsenals are to be placed under Japanese supervision. Control of iron mines is also to be entrusted to Japanese. Further facilities in Mongolia are also demanded.

The foregoing, it should be explained, only attempts to indicate the nature and scope of the Japanese Government in respect of China as expressed at the present moment. It is not claimed that it is entirely correct, and denials of part or all of it may be anticipated, but it may be accepted without hesitation that a document of serious portent to China has been submitted—not through the Waichiaopu, which is the recognised channel of diplomatic intercourse, but delivered personally to the President and the Premier, a procedure which recalls that adopted by Japan in 1915, when the Twenty-one demands were presented and assiduously denied by the Japanese Legation and the Japanese accredited representatives in the great countries of the world.

It may be argued that China's helplessness and inefficiency are endangering the future of the world.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

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—to—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

04-245

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

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I am well acquainted with MILLARD'S REVIEW to which we are subscribers here in the Corporation.

It seems to me that the REVIEW covers the Far Eastern Situation more Completely than any other periodical I know.

(SIGNED).....

(The name of the writer of this letter is on file in the office of the REVIEW, and is available to any advertiser or subscriber desiring information regarding same.

04-246

Were her vast resources of men and material placed at the disposal of those who are combating German militarism and endeavoring to make the world a safe place in which to live she would contribute substantially to that end, but as long as she is unable to do so in spite of her good intentions she is undoubtedly retarding the progress of the world.

By making possible such assistance to the cause of progress Japan may give the Allied cause a tremendous impetus and her objects instead of being subjected to criticism may be highly commended, but Japan's procedure in respect of the Twenty-one demands and the secrecy and mystery with which the present negotiations are enshrouded naturally tend to cause suspicion. If the present war has made one thing clear it is that a period has been put or will be put to secret diplomacy, and Japan's continuance of this now-condemned practice cannot be regarded as enhancing her credit.

While conceding that the Japanese desire may be the altruistic one of helping distracted China to find herself by giving her the lead in a definite course of action, it has nevertheless to be remembered that on the mere ground of expediency any attempt which looks like coercion would be a blunder of the first magnitude in view of the avowed principles, especially that of the self-determination of peoples, for which the Allies stand.

Japanese Women versus Japanese Men

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

Dimorphism appears to have gone further among the Japanese than among other races. Of course, to support such an assertion as this it would be necessary to take a very large number of anthropometric measurements and to make careful averages. But if mere impressions are worth anything, we have the frequent testimony of foreigners that it is hard to believe that the Japanese man and Japanese woman are members of the same race—some have gone so far as to say that they seem like creatures of different planets. And in making this comparison the foreign critics are thinking more of the character than of the physique, and perhaps this is the more important aspect of the two in their dimorphism. It is needless to say that when this comparison is made it is always in favor of the woman—and, of course, the Japanese are content to have it so, or at least have to put up with it. Men of all nations would rather hear such a comparison made in their own disfavor than in that of their womenkind.

Foreigners have praised Japanese women so highly that it is natural the Japanese should look on the type found so excellent as an asset to be preserved. Moreover, the Japanese believes that this conduces to his own comfort. The Japanese woman is brought up to believe that the man can do everything better than she can herself and a great many things that she cannot do at all. It is inculcated that in all worldly affairs man knows best. It is made plain to the smallest girl that she has no right where her brother is concerned. On top of all this come the constant lessons in decorum and the suppression of all manifestations of temper and of any kind of exuberance. All this goes to create the modest, equable, deferential personage so beloved of the Japanophile. Some critics complain, however, that the woman cannot always give way and defer to the man without the man developing the very

opposite qualities, and as the Japanese woman's virtues are enumerated, the critic supplies the opposite quality as distinguishing characteristics of the men. Indeed, the chief objection to the Japanese method of training women is the bad effect it has on the manners of the men.

Japan, America, and Russia

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

It will be recalled that the chorus of recommendation of a Japanese expedition to Siberia, which recently broke out in the English and French Press, was very feebly echoed in America, and the few and tardy "Trust Japan" articles which appeared rather drew attention to the lack of enthusiasm in the States for any such project than indicated American endorsement of the scheme. The very effusiveness of the English and French papers, and the warmth of their deprecation of any mistrust, seemed to indicate that more objections had been raised to Japan sending an expedition to Siberia than we had heard of. But while the "Trust Japan" slogan is being repeated through an increasing number of Press mouthpieces; there are evidently some Japanese who are not quite prepared to reciprocate in the matter of trustfulness. Of this fact the speech in the Diet by Tanaka Manitsu, of which a translation appeared in our columns yesterday, is an example. Mr. Tanaka, while professing to look with no jealousy on American activities in Russia, displayed throughout his speech considerable misgivings concerning them. He expressed the opinion that while Japanese could compete very well with Russians on their own ground they would not be able to compete with American rivals in Russia, and he desired the Foreign Office to take this into careful consideration. One of Mr. Tanaka's chief sources of apprehension lay in the possibility of Americans participating in the East Siberian fisheries.

Every act that has conduced to Japan's expansion of territory or influence has been heralded by the announcement that it was undertaken only for the purpose of keeping the peace of the Far East, and nearly every Japanese publicist who has favoured the idea of an expedition to Siberia has used the time-honored phrase. In the case of Korea and China, the helplessness of these countries has been the chief reason adduced for Japan outstretching a protecting arm over them. It is not very astonishing, therefore, if outsiders see in the dispatch of a Japanese expedition to Siberia a further growth of the power which has so remarkably developed during the past twenty years. And this quite apart from the question whether this power is beneficent or not. Japan has certainly not wanted for foreign champions to give their benediction to every increase in power. As Mr. Tanaka says, there is a good deal of American money in Russia, and Americans have shown a disposition to develop Russia's resources. They have also shown some disposition to develop those of Manchuria, China and Korea. In the case of these countries, however, there has been so little American opposition to an extension of Japan's hegemony that it might be thought surprising when Mr. Tanaka discovers in an American interest in Siberia a possible obstruction to the extension of Japan's influence in that country. Perhaps, however, Mr. Tanaka is conscious of a certain power which money acquires by mere weight.

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U. S. Post Office

Shanghai, China.

Restriction of Imports Into the United States

THE U. S. Legation at Peking on April 2 received the following telegram from the Department of State:—

"In order to conserve tonnage the importation of the following articles will be restricted after April 15:— List of restricted imports No. 1: Agricultural implements, animals (live except for breeding purposes), art works, bestos, as beads and ornaments, blacking and all preparations for cleaning and polishing shoes, manufactures of bones and horn, and all bread-stuffs except wheat and wheat flour, including imports from Europe; broom corn, candle-pitch, palm and other vegetable stearin, cars, carriages and other vehicles, all acids, muriate of ammonia, all coal tar distillates, except synthetic indigo, fusel-oil, or amlic alcohol, citrate of lime; all salts of soda, except nitrate of soda and cyanide of soda; sumac, ground or unground chicory root, raw or roasted, clocks and watches and parts thereof, cocoa and chocolate, prepared or manufactured, manufactures of cotton, cryolite dials, dice, draughts, chess men, billiard balls, poker chips, eggs or poultry, electric lamps, explosives, except fulminates and gun powder; feathers, natural and artificial, manure, salts, manufactures of vegetable fibres and textile grasses, except jute; fish hooks, rods and reels, artificial bait, fluorspar, all fruits, except pineapples and bananas; all nuts, except cocoanuts and products thereof; gelatine, and manufactures thereof, including all from Europe; gold and silver manufactures, including jewelry; sulphur, oil or olive foots grease, hay, honey, hops, infusorial and diatamaceous earth and tripoli mantels for gas burners, matches, friction and lucifer, fresh meats, meerschaum; crude or manufactured musical instruments and parts thereof; nickel, oilcakes, oilcloth and linoleum for floors, all expressed vegetable oils from Europe only, lemon oil, non-mineral paints and varnishes, pencils and pencil leads, penholders and pens, perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations, phonographs, gramophones, graphaphones, and parts thereof, photographic goods, pipes and smokers' articles, plants, trees, shrubs and vines, plates, electrotype, stereotype and lithographic, engraved plumbago or graphite, pyrite rennets, artificial silk and manufactures thereof, soap, malt liquors, wines, other beverages, candy and confectionery, tar and pitch of wood, toys, umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and sticks for beans and lentils, dried peas, all vegetables except beans and lentils and peas, either in their natural state or prepared or preserved, vinegar, whalebone, unmanufactured, manufactures of wool, manufactures of hair, of camel, goat, alpaca, zinc.

"On and after April fifteenth certify no invoices of foregoing articles not bearing number of United States import license. Inform shipping agencies that articles mentioned will not be admitted to United States unless licensed and therefore shipments should not be accepted without number of import license. Foregoing regulations apply only to articles listed. Number of import license unnecessary for articles not in foregoing list."

The above list is given subject to correction of possible mistakes made in transmission.

It is reported in Japan papers that the U. S. Government has approached Japan concerning the second list of goods the import of which into the United States is to be prohibited, and an early announcement of the list is expected. In this connection a Japanese authority is quoted as saying that mats, matting, hemp braid, straw braid, and porcelain will probably be included in the second list.

The Japanese Campaign to Capture China's Electrical Trade

The campaign which Japanese manufacturers of electric machinery and supplies are making to capture the major portion of this trade in China is at the present time being fostered by an exhibition at Uyeno Park in Tokio, at which a party of representative Chinese business men and newspaper men is in attendance. The *Japan Advertiser* says that Japanese electrical engineers have an ambitious scheme of replacing the German electricians in the market in China and after the war trying to contest that big commercial theater with British and American engineers. The party of Chinese newspaper men and business leaders, including some electrical experts who occupy prominent positions in the electrical industry in China, in addition to visiting the Uyeno Park exhibition visited the works of the Tokio Electric Company at Kawasaki, the Oki Electrical Engineering Company, the Fujikura Electric Wire and Cable Manufacturing Company, the Shibaura Engineering Works, the Furukawa Copper Refining Works, the Yokohama Electric Wire and Cable Manufacturing Company and others. They were invited to inspect the electrical laboratories of the Department of Communications, of the Imperial University, and some technical schools for the purpose of their being shown how far Japan has pushed on its researches in scientific and technical lines.

According to the latest official census the capital invested in the electrical industry in Japan is estimated at Yen 180,000,000, which is principally laid in machine shops and rolling stock works. The power generated is above 1,000,000 horse-power. The export from Japan of electrical lamps and apparatus is estimated at Yen 7,300,000 a year.

Likin "Free"

From the North China Daily News (Shanghai)

A note in the Chinese Press April 9 reported that from May 1 the system of likin collection would be totally abolished in this province and a "single tax" system adopted. This will prove a boon to Chinese and foreign businessmen and, if thoroughly carried out, will indirectly affect every resident. The pernicious system of collecting likin upon goods before they may pass through the territory over which each official has jurisdiction has been somewhat modified in Kiangsu of late, where, in certain districts, the so-called single-tax system has been experimentally in operation. Likin, however, had had its day: the trade of China and the modernizing of her communications have been retarded long enough, and we may hope that the payment of one tax in each of the two districts into which Kiangsu has been divided will be followed by the adoption of a real single-tax system, namely payment at port of shipment or receipt. But the action of the Financial Commissioner in regard to Chinese cotton piece goods is a strange contrast to the reform reported yesterday, and warns one not to build up too great hopes.

Japan's Relations With India Discussed

R. D. Tata, Indian millionaire merchant, now on a visit to Japan, recently visited Marquis Okuma at his residence at Waseda.

Mr. Tata said that it was twenty-eight years since he last visited Japan and that he was greatly surprised at the extraordinary progress of the country. Nothing had been more satisfactory than the great development of trade between Japan and India. This was no doubt due to the offorts made by Marquis Okuma, Baron Shibusawa, and other publicists. Mr. Tata hoped that the social relations between the two countries should be placed on a friendlier basis than at present.

Marquis Okuma in reply stated that since the outbreak of hostilities the British had been manifesting their gratitude for Japan's loyalty and efforts for the cause of the Allies and would no doubt find satisfaction in the drawing together of the Japanese and Indians.

As has frequently occurred that close economic relations between two countries have brought about friendly political and social relations; thus the closer drawing together of the people of Japan and India would be comparatively easy now that their economic relations have been placed on a satisfactory pedestal.

Mr. Tata then drew the attention of the Sage of Waseda to the fact that there are some among the Japanese who are apt to look down upon Indians as an inferior people. Such a tendency, he suggested, should be stopped as otherwise the relationship between the two countries may be led as that which is now existing between Japan and China.

Marquis Okuma regretted the existence among a certain class of Japanese the tendency to which Mr. Tata referred. He related an interesting story that at Miyajima a "sacred fire" brought from India by a Japanese priest 1,100 years ago is still burning. This, the Marquis said, may be taken as evidence that the religious enthusiasm of the two peoples has been burning during the last thousand years.

Commercial and Financial Notes

An interesting result of the war (says *The Syren and Shipping*) has been the shipment of Australian grain cargoes to the Pacific ports of the United States. The reasons for this course are, firstly, the arrival of Australian grain released an equivalent amount of American grain for export, and, secondly, that return cargoes in the shape of lumber are readily available. Obviously, also, the arrangement conduces to simplifying shipping troubles by avoiding the long voyage from Australia to Great Britain.

The *Official Gazette* of Japan, April 1, publishes an Imperial ordinance and a decree covering a silk weaving industry laboratory shortly to be established at Yokohama. There will be three departments dealing respectively with (1) yarns and threads, (2) tissues embroideries, plaitings and knitted goods, and (3) mercerising, finishing and dyeing. The new laboratory will not only conduct experiments in the silk industry, but will undertake the examination of goods presented by practical workers and give its certificate on the result of examinations.

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Despite the now chronic state of revolution in Mexico the production of petroleum in that country is increasing incessantly, and if present progress continues it will not be surprising if the Mexican yield of this valuable fuel (occupying to-day the third place in the list of oil-producing nations) should become in excess of Russia herself. In 1915 Mexico produced nearly 33 million barrels, in 1916 nearly 40 millions, and in the first half of the past year there was produced from the Vera Cruz, Potosi and Tamaulipas wells 24 million barrels. Seventy-five per cent of the Mexican petroleum export goes to the United States.

The building of concrete ships, which was first developed on a practical scale in Norway, has during the past year been taken up by American ship-yards to a really amazing extent. At San Francisco on March 14 the 5,000-ton hull of the *Faith*, the largest concrete vessel ever constructed anywhere in the world, was successfully launched and the Union Iron Works is now building into her triple expansion engines capable of 1,760 horse-power. The vessel will displace 7,900 tons loading capacity and will have a speed of 10 to 11 knots an hour. She is 336 feet long, 44½ feet wide, and 30 feet deep. Empty, the heavy concrete vessel, which is thirty feet deep, drew nine feet of water. Loaded to capacity of 5,000 tons of cargo, the *Faith* will draw twenty-four feet of water. Her designers believe the *Faith* is so heavy that no ballast will be necessary; there is no provision for carrying ballast in ner structure.

Japan now has a law which grants subsidies for motor cars manufactured by Japanese, or purchased by Japanese from domestic or foreign manufacturers, with the provision that in time of war they may be requisitioned by the Government for military service. The cars subsidized must have a carrying capacity of one ton. The subsidies range from Yen 500 to Yen 2,000 per car.

There are indications that many of the flour mills in Japan will have to close down during the summer owing to the fact that the stock of wheat in Japan is insufficient to last beyond June. The mills are stated to be turning out contract goods steadily with the supply of wheat previously laid in, but the floating stock of flour is small owing to the heavy boom in the past. There is a large stock at Kobe, but it is tied up for export purposes.

The Department of the Interior at Washington, has given a decision establishing the relative public and private rights to Searles Lake Sands in California, where it is rumored there are potash deposits, and will engage in a potash monopoly, which Germany enjoyed before the war. The Government confirms the title of 3,500 acres in private concerns, making 70 tons daily, but will maintain control of 12,000 acres. Experts believe that the United States will soon be able to supply all the potash fertilizer needed without importing any from Germany after the war.

The motor vessel *Selandia*, which sailed on March 23, and the s.s. *Kashima Maru*, which sailed on March 30, took from Shanghai a large quantity of representative Chinese export cargo destined for various American ports. Among the cargo shipped were about 800 piculs of feathers destined for New York and 2,072 piculs for San Francisco, also 1,023 piculs of vegetable tallow to the same destination, in addition to 420 piculs to Seattle. A considerable shipment of marmot, fox, racoon and other skins was made to New York; and a notable parcel was a lot of 900 piculs of castor oil for New York. San Francisco took over 13,000 piculs of cotton-seed oil and 8,000 piculs of peanut oil. Both vessels carried large quantities of untanned goat skins, about a quarter of a million pieces being destined for Wilmington, Delaware. In addition to the articles here mentioned there were also considerable parcels of silk pongees, nutgalls, black tea, sesamum-seed, ramie, cowhides, hemp, antimony, walnut kernels and intestines. (15 piculs are equal to an American ton.)

Correspondence

The Present War: What It Is

Editor, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Since history began, the present war is indeed the greatest ever fought. Then arises the question: What kind of a war is it? That is, whether it is a war for "self-interest" or a war for "humanity." If we suppose it to be the former, both sides will oppose us. The Allies have declared that they are fighting for "humanity." On the other hand, Von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, in his reply to the American President's latest address to Congress, says: These military operations (in Russia) have been undertaken in the name of "humanity." If it is presumed to be the latter, where does the evidence for such presumption exist? Everywhere on the field, only things violating "humanity" are found. As it is too often that one's deeds do not agree with one's words, any declaration on either side of the belligerents is considered as no better than "scraps of paper." Again, it is foolish to believe that the belligerents are fighting for other than themselves with their respective resources open to full use. Furthermore, "humanity" is too early a thing for this generation to fight for. Men of this generation have not reached such a period in which "humanity" is much esteemed. Therefore, if there is a war which is fought for "humanity," this is not it by any means. Then it is undeniable that both sides are fighting for self-interest. Where does their self-interest exist so far as this war is concerned? In answering this question, the following paragraph has been written.

Despite the fact that it involves nearly two-thirds of the world, it is only a war between England and Germany. Both of them want to control the sea-power. The British navy is next to none, while the Germany army is invincible. But they have to wage a war that will determine their future position in Europe. The event which occurred in 1914 afforded them a good opportunity. With no result, they have been fighting for three years and a half. Yet, as this is a vital war, they should fight it out. Otherwise, there will be another war following it. How foolish it is for those who help either side to win the war!

Y. C. WANG.

Foochow, April 10, 1918.

Bishop Bashford on the Possibilities of a Race War

Only Christianity's spread can prevent a racial world war which will over-shadow the present conflict, according to Bishop James W. Bashford, well known in the Far East as the editor of "China—An Interpretation," in a statement recently given out by the joint centenary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City. The Methodist church intends to commemorate the centenary of its mission work by taking up a world program this year.

Bishop Bashford said that the war has ploughed up the world for a new planting of religion, and the Methodist Church in America has mapped out arrangements for missionary movements on the largest scale in history.

"I am not needlessly alarming," said the Bishop. "Those of us who have studied conditions the world over see it. It is of no avail to call such a race war impossible. Civilization thought such a war as the one which is now going on out of the question. With the colored races now slightly outnumbering the white races of the world, with South America filling up with a mixed white and colored population, with Malaysia filling up with Oriental races that will number three or four hundred millions before the close of the century, if

the white races continue to attempt to dominate every continent by military power and then exclude the yellow race from five of the six great continents, there will arise a race war in comparison with which our present struggle will prove a skirmish.

"Had our churches spent forty millions of dollars in missionary work in Russia during the last forty years, Russian democracy would have stood firm in the crisis of revolution and this would have been worth forty billions in hastening the determination of the war upon principles necessary to the future security of the nations of the earth.

"There is but one constructive program, and it is upon this program that the Methodist Church through its foreign and home missions is to concentrate."

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Bernard, Peking; D. J. Torrance, Peking; Major Seigne; A. C. Roberts; J. M. Busch, Japan; P. D. G. Gain, Tientsin; Miss M. Forbes, Tokio; Miss M. Boutflower, Tokio; G. Hyman; W. Kitaeff, Port Said; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ward, Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Purcell, St. Paul; Mr. M. F. Carey, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. De May, Moscow; Mr. and Mrs. Durouchard, Moscow; J. Desdamps, Kreff; G. B. Cockrem, Hankow; Capt. L. A. Paston, Winnipeg; C. H. Baslin, Vancouver; Mrs. H. C. Pearce, Hankow; A. V. Rose, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nazer, Shanghai; G. F. Dalton, Chinkiang; A. Eyde, Nanking; C. Fischer, Nanking; H. C. Fletcher, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. W. Theodor, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Backens, Hankow; Chendegoff; F. N. Merriet, Nanking; O. M. Armstrong, Dairen; Mrs. Roberts; Mr. and Mrs. A. Swatkin, Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. J. Stirling, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. E. Alabaster, Hangchow; M. S. Shirley; P. B. Perlow; W. Wallace, Kiukiang; Sir Francis Aglen; Lady Aglen; Miss Ritchie; A. B. Calder, Harbin; Fujmann; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. J. Hearne, Pukow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Watt, Hankow; J. H. Macoun, Nanking; L. Farrell; S. R. Shields; F. W. Lyons, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. Boppe and children, Hongkong; A. Duboseg, Hongkong; E. White, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Larling and child; L. Podolsky, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Karinekaya, Harbin, A. E. Bennett, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. Richard, France; H. Cloarec, France; Mr. and Mrs. L. Van der Steger, London; N. Buvelot, Nanking; Mr. Marryat, Hankow, Mrs. J. R. Mair, Weihaiwei; Mrs.. J. R. Stewart; Mrs. W. B. O. Stewart, Weihaiwei; F. G. Harrison, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Astiel, Hanyang; S. Block, Woosung; A. Bookless, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. White; Menchanot, Hongkong; A. Koltchan, Hongkong; Vonitch, Hongkong; Besoir, Hongkong; O. J. Ch. Oliefsen, Siberia; R. L. Nergaord, Siberia; R. L. Oliefsen, E. V. Oliefsen, Siberia; G. V. Oliefsen, Siberia; G. K. Krutreegland; W. N. Reynolds; W. R. Wheeler, Hangchow.

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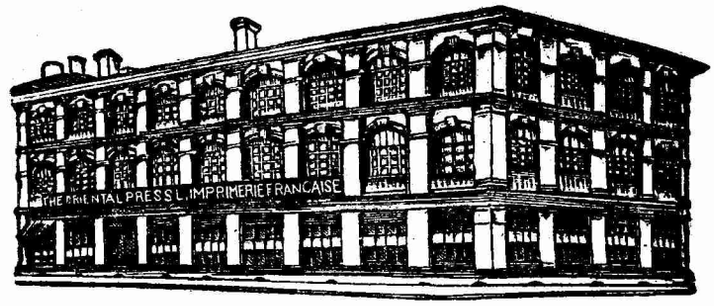

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. 22	Last Quotation, Fri. March 28	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo-Dutch	2.00	3.75	3.75	3'75	
Anglo-Java	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	
Batu Anam	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
Bukit	3.40	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Consolidated	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	
Tanah Merah	0.90	0.90	0.90	0a90	

Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons Land, Etc.

Langkat	17	16.50	16.50	16.50
Yangtsze Ins.	220	225	225	225
Yangteze poo (ord)	9.40	9.30	930	930
Kung Yik	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50
Oriental Cotton	46	45.50	46.00	45.50
New Eng & S. B. Wks	18.00	19.00	19.00	18.40
Shanghai Dock	104	107	107	106
S. and H. Wharf	65	72.00	72.00	72.00
Shanghai Land	67.25	68.00	68.00	68.00

Exchange

Bar Silver	45½	46½	46¼	45¼
T. T. on London	4/4	4/4½	4/4½	4/3¾
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.62	4.62	4.66	4.62
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	95.01	94.56	94.56	
Mexican	72.5	72.7	72.7	
Native Int.	04	02	03	

London Rubber Quotations

Spot	2/5	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼
Forward	2/5⅜	1/6½	2/6½	2/6½
Tendency	Easier			

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Week ended	March 7th	38/

Closing of Transfer Books & Dividends

Share	Period			Dividend
Chemor	15/4	to	22/4	
Consolidated	16/4	to	25/4	
Dominion	20/4	to	26/4	
Kapayang	9/4	to	16/4	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Gas	16/4	to	25/4	£ 2.50
Taipang	25/4	to	29/4	
Yangtsze Ins.	22/4	to	29/4	$ 18.00
Angla-Dutch	16/4	to	23/4	

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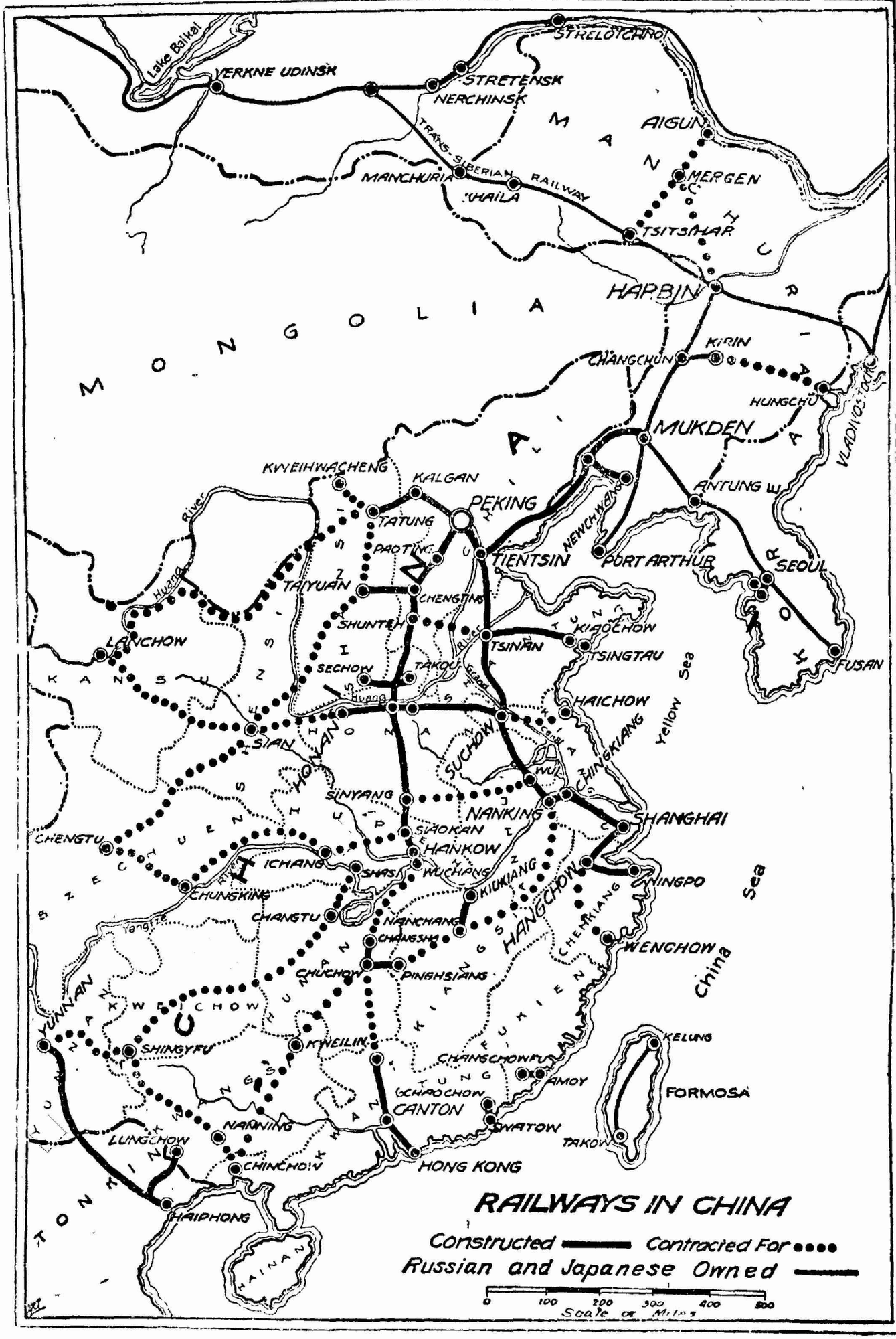
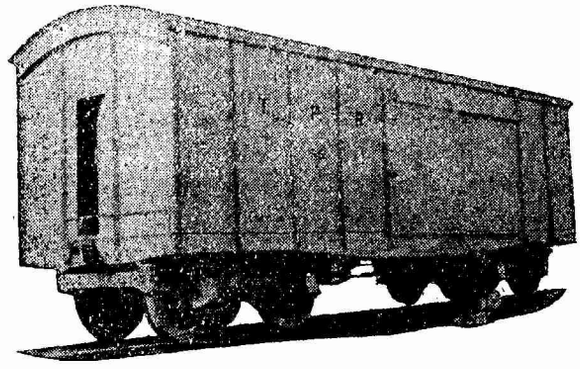


This map is reproduced from *Asia Magazine*

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT



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How China Has Financed Her Railroad Lines

By Charles Denby

Former U.S. Consul-General in China

The Railways of China have been financed by direct loans of the Chinese Government. Up to 1914, these loans amounted to approximately G. $260,000,000, of which G. $7,014,460 have been repaid, leaving about G. $250,000,000 outstanding. All of these loans with the exception of G. $11,500,000 contracted in 1908, of which nearly G. $3,000,000 has been repaid, and the Belgian loan of 1898 for G. $22,500,000 which has been repaid in full, were contracted since 1900.

Redemption payments on these begin at various times from 1914 to 1920. It is to be noticed that the security pledged for these railway loans is the railway itself with the government's guarantee, and in some cases, certain taxes in addition. As a matter of fact, the railways of China have been found to be ample security. The figures for six months ending December 31, 1914, show that China's fourteen main railway lines all were run at a profit, showing a total net revenue of G. $2,300,000—this in spite of the depressing influence of the European War which has greatly cut down the carriage of ocean-borne goods. The 1914 revenues were much lower than in the preceding year. These roads all pay, and if discreetly managed will continue to pay.

Among the railway loans of China we must note one of particular interest to Americans—the Hankow-Canton railway contract for G. $5,500,000. The circumstances which gave rise to this loan were as follows: An American syndicate had secured the contract to build a line from Hankow to Canton, a distance of 700 miles; the first survey had been made, the road promised in every way to be profitable, and the American holders of the stock found opportunities to sell part of their holdings abroad. Among others the

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King of Belgium, whose nationals had signed a contract to build a line from Hankow to Peking, became a heavy buyer. It is probable that he was influenced to buy by the natural desire to have some standing in the control of a road destined to be so closely connected in operation with the Belgian owned line. It seems, however, that the government of the British colony at Hongkong had never been pleased with the prospect of railway construction in the vicinity of that colony falling into the hands of the Americans, and the Hongkong authorities represented to the Chinese that the sale of shares to the King of the Belgians was a violation of the American contract which provided that the line should not be ceded to other than Americans. The Chinese Government probably had no feelings whatever on this subject, but it suited the purpose of the Hongkong government, backed by some Chinese of influence, to represent that there was such bitter feeling in the country traversed by the road over the bad faith of the American concessionaries that the Americans would not be permitted to continue the construction thereof. This representation couples with an offer of a handsome profit on the outlay led American capitalists to sell back their concession to the Chinese. When it was realized that the money which China paid was actually provided by Hongkong, the true nature of the transaction became apparent. The American holders of the concession had given up a valuable franchise because the policies of others conflicted with it, and incidentally American prestige received a blow from which it has not yet recovered.

Up to the present time China has not tried to finance her roads by the selling of shares. She has always borrowed on mortgage bonds, which she hastens to pay up, thus eating up the earnings and showing small profits on operation. With the actually large earning power of the Chinese railways, large stock dividends could easily be declared, which would increase the value of the stock so that it could be sold at par or above, and thus meet the needs for capital on better terms than selling mortgage bonds, and without the necessity of periodic redemption.

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The Endowment of Motherhood

The Sexual Crisis, by Grete Meisel-Hess. New York: Critic & Guide. $3.00.

NO doubt it seemed confusing to many people in Germany when Grete Meisel-Hess, chiefly known hitherto as the defender of concubinage (as legalized already in Sweden) and of illegitimate children (emancipated already in Norway), became known in war time as an earnest and well primed preacher of marital fidelity. This she seems to have done without arousing the ire of the military duennaship, which apparently considered that any well put admonitions in that direction were not wholly out of place. Nor did she, by this stand, alienate her own party of sex reformers, the celebrated Bund fur Mutterschutz, since this party has nevet set out to destroy the existing marriage system, however loudly accused of it by the clerical opposition.

In The Sexual Crisis, Grete Meisel-Hess definitely states her own attitude, and that of the organization in which she is a leader, toward the marriage laws. "It has not been the writer's intention," she says, "to run atilt against the institution of marriage." Again she writes, "Fixed and enduring monogamy is an admirable state, inasmuch as it preserves the energies of mankind for the performance of other high duties lying without the sphere of the erotic." And again, "Marriage furnishes the sole form of child protection and motherhood protection hitherto instituted by society. For this reason, it is indispensable to mother and child alike." To these statements may be added the personal detail that Grete Meisel-Hess is herself a legally married woman. Her theoretical allegiance to the marriage institution is, however, not absolute, but qualified. She considers it a preferential form of sex union, possessing invaluable advantages and likely to persist for all time. But she regards those who are both happily and legally married as supremely lucky rather than supremely virtuous.

Much of her book is devoted to showing how the marriage institution, for better or worse, grows more and more unattainable for human beings struggling in a competitive world. Owing to its increasing gravity as an economic venture, it had come to be "sour grapes" to fourteen million adult persons in Germany long before the war began. The expectation of marriage was growing less and less when war intervened to wipe out any lingering hopes. The author does not believe that absolute and unqualified loyalty should be given to any human institution when the *salon des refusees* is so extensive and so presentable. Furthermore, she submits that the root evil of modern marriage is the degrading economic dependence of the wife, resulting in the perversion of human courtship and the falsification of the selective process. The sacrosanct marriage of church and state must yield something of its prestige in favor of other forms of marriage aiming at lifelong permanence perhaps but not demanding that every other vital human need shall be sacrificed to that one end. Marriage by contract and divorce by mutual consent would, for instance, be legally included in her new and more flexible scheme of matrimony. Indeed, any form of conscience marriage which represented the sole alternative to a loveless and childless life would find in Grete Meisel-Hess a staunch defender.

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Yet the author repeatedly declares that all future experimentation in the field of marriage must be conditioned on the simultaneous development of a comprehensive scheme of maternity and infancy insurance. Women who are engaged in child-bearing should be enrolled in the salaried service of the state. Maternity must be regarded less as a sacred status or cult and more as a definite occupation, having a beginning and an end and an adequate remuneration. The lip-worship of motherhood which costs only a few album sentiments and mother's day emblems will have to be replaced by an itemized budget derived from taxes paid alike by men and women, by married and unmarried.

This does not mean that life pensions should be paid out to a grand army of mothers through life-long incumbency. Motherhood need be no more than an episode in the long term of a woman's life. . . . What has once been thoroughly learned is never forgotten, and when the exacting claims which her children at first make upon a mother's time have been satisfied to the full, she will be able to resume, and perhaps with enhanced energy, the activities of earlier days." The maternity aid given over whatever period of time should

be granted without distinction—on this point Grete Meisel-Hess would admit no compromise—to married and unmarried mothers, to legitimate and illegitimate children. She takes this stand partly because the unmarried mother and her child are peculiarly exposed to the wolf at the door and to the high mortality rate which attends poverty conditions. But her championship is based primarily on ethical grounds. "The idea that to give birth to a child can possibly be an improper act would move us irresistibly to laughter were it not that it moves us rather to tears." The author and her associates are frankly building a foundation for the social rehabilitation of the unmarried mother. They stand, "proudly" as they say, for "complete moral recognition of every healthy act of motherhood." With this new chivalry of woman to woman thrown into the social scale, much may be possible in this direction which was not deemed so hitherto. Should the women of Germany cast aside the "Mrs." and "Miss" and level the barrier which the titles imply, the change would not really be more revolutionary than many others which the syndicalistic spirit now abroad in Europe is preparing to install in the near future.

People who are interested in the domestic development of Germany will gain far more from reading Grete Meisel-Hess than from reading Treitschke. The ideas set forth in The Sexual Crisis before the war have since become the material of practical politics, the subject matter of Reichstag debates. They form the only rational and constructive basis of constructive population policies. Coercive marriage and coercive child-bearing can no longer be depended on for the continuance of civilized society. Only the wilfully blind can read this book and still fail to appreciate this fact. It is sincere and conscientious work, the result of research and not of inspiration. Where Ellen Key was a prophet and a seer, Grete Meisel-Hess is a population engineer. Both have given us rare and penetrating glimpses into the hidden source of human life. Unless masculine officialdom is willing to humble itself and learn from them and the others of their kind, they must surely bungle the population problems now at hand. "What women wish and what women need must be learned out of their own mouths now that these mouths are at last unstopped."—K. A. in *The New Republic.*

A War of Men

Under Fire, the Story of a Squad, by Henri Barbusse. Translated by Fitzwater Wray. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. G. $1.95. Shanghai: Chinese American Pub. Co. Mex. $2.50

It is unnecessary to have been at the front to judge of M. Barbusse's veracity. One does not need to have killed a woman to accept Crime and Punishment. Under Fire, as the sensitive translation is called, impresses its veracity in revealing its saturation with the war. There are other experiences of the war, as there are other men, but this is invincibly complete. . . Against the tale that M. Barbusse has told there is the conspiracy of a thousand conventions. He is a Frenchman fighting for France, *la belle France*, in what many consider the last extremity of her effort to remain a "first-class" power. To sustain that effort it is vital, even if untruth is required, to give a good account of the organization of the army and its esprit. Not only should he define favorably the motives that inspire the soldier but he should show the happy democratic relations that exist between soldier and officer, the satisfaction of the soldier with the general staff and his comprehension of the plans of the army, the joyous reception that awaits him on leave of absence, the self-immolation of the civilians in touch with the army, the honesty of contractors, the sad reluctance of brilliant young men not permitted to fight in the trenches, the evil behavior of the enemy, the heroism of the war. Of the more obvious conventions these are a few, but more subtle conventions abound as to personal attitude. A good patriot is not supposed to tell the world of filth, of lice, of corpses in ridiculous attitudes, of bad food, of muck in language, of bloodshed sought and enjoyed. If a man tells these things or breathes a word contrary to the unanimity of national purpose, he is treasonable. The facts are of no consequence. The impossibility of keeping them suppressed is of no consequence. If the sun rises on a national delinquency or ineptitude, it is the sun that is treasonable. From the guns of such a conspiracy M. Barbusse is also under fire. . . . It is not the picturesque beginning of this book that lets one see M. Barbusse the accusant of war. He is content at the beginning to give us the mucky trench, the rag-bag cave-dwellers who are his comrades, the Falstaffian humor of their masculinity, the jocularity that is the jewel in the toad. . . . It was necessary! One does not doubt that M. Barbusse has himself said so, in the face of all it means. But in the domicile that his mind gives this war there is no mysticism, no patriotism, no acquiescence. He knows that the war is evil. He has accepted it as the lesser of two evils. His book is great because it is able to encompass everything, even the necessity of living by dying. F. A. in *The New Republic*—Oct. 27, 1917.

Forests and Chihli Floods, by D. Y. Lyn, M. F. Nanking: University of Nanking, March 1918.

This is a pamphlet, originally written in Chinese by the author as a result of investigations made on a recent trip to the North, which is being distributed by the Chinese Forestry Association. After a discussion of conditions as he found them Mr. Lyn says that the problem of flood in Chihli is fundamentally a forest problem, and that a systematic program of reforestation will have to be carried out before the problem of silt, the problem of unrestrained run-off of rainfall, and the problem of reservoirs, of dykes and outlets can be permanently solved. The author, however, also points out that many other countries have suffered from floods; for instance, France had a sad forestry story to tell. It was to be hoped, however, that China would soon realize the seriousness of the results of long continued deforestation and would work wholeheartedly for properly clothing the vaaious water-sheds of China with trees and see to it that the trees when planted are properly protected.

In the United States Court for China

1918 *Recent Filings*

March 30, Cause No. 608, *In re* Robert E. Lee's Will; Decree admitting to probate.

April 3, Cause No. 646, *In re* Winfield S. Sweet's Will; Decree admitting to probate.

" 5, Cause No. 572, *In re* Cornelia L. Bonnell's Will; Order barring claims and discharging executrix.

" 5, Cause No. 647, *In re* Alfred C. Hunter's Will; Petition for probate and letters.

" 6, Estate No. 139, *In re* Thomas Bassett's Will; petitions for authority to sell and partial payment.

" 8, Cause No. 561, Chong Kee et al v. The Robert Dollar Company; continued by agreement of both parties until April 12.

" 8, Estate No. 139, *In re* Thomas Bassett's Will; Order approving final account, payment of executor's and attorneys' fees, authorizing sale of certain bonds and debentures and directing distribution.

" 8, Cause No. 546, Wright v. Wright; amended petition.

" 8, For Consular Court, District of Shanghai, *In re* Riggert's estate; Order authorizing sale of assets and final distribution.

" 8, For Consular Court, District of Shanghai, *In re* Forsaith's estate; Order authorizing final distribution.

" 10, Cause No. 644, *In re* Estate of Kate Landers, deceased; inventory and appraisement.

" 11, Cause No. 571. *In re* Emma Burnett Merill's Will; statement and receipt.

Hearings

April 3, Cause No. 646, *In re* Winfield S. Sweet's Will; On petition for probate.

" 4, Cause No. 572, *In re* Cornelia L. Bonnell's Will; On final account and petition for discharge.

" 21, Cause No. 561, Chong Kee et al v. The Robert Dollar Company.

Assignments For Hearing

April 16, Cause No. 606, Ying Nyiang Tze v. Andrews & George.

IN RE LAST WILL TESTAMENT OF WINFIELD S. SWEET, DECEASED.

(*Filed April 3, 1918.*)

SYLLABUS

1. WILLS: *Form.* No particular form of words is necessary to constitute a will provided an intention is disclosed to dispose of property effective after death.

2—: Informal instrument offered for probate found sufficient and admitted.

3—: Dangers of informality in such instruments emphasized.

4—: *Interpretation.* The testator's intent is the controlling consideration in construing wills.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition of Mrs. Josie M. Sweet for the admission to probate of an instrument offered as the Last Will and Testament of her late husband, Winfield S. Sweet. The only legal question which arises in the proceeding pertains to the sufficiency as to form of the said instrument which reads as follows:

"I herewith give to Mrs. Sweet all property personal and deeds and money in case my life passes away. I appoint my wife Josie M. Sweet to be my executor.

"Signed

"W. S. Sweet.

"Witnesses:

Elizabeth E. Coltert
E. L. Mattox
Emma K. Mattox

"Dated Mohkan San, June 11, 1917."

The petitioner testifies that she was present at the time of its execution and the instrument is in the handwriting of the deceased. It contains, as will be noted, the names of the requisite number of witnesses who, the petitioner testifies, were also present at the execution. In phraseology the instrument is extremely informal but not more so than numerous others which have been admitted to probate by the courts. The following are some of many such examples where informal documents were upheld as valid wills:

"It is my wish and desire that my good friend and relative Dr. Joseph B. Outlaw have all my property of every description. Dec. 20, 1848. David Outlaw."[1]

"If I should die or get killed in Texas the place must belong to you."[2]

"And Ann, after my death you are to have forty thousand dollars; this you are to have, will or no will. Take care of this until my death."[3]

"Mayfield Grange, Tuesday June 23, 1874. Dear Old Nance: I wish to give you my watch, two shawls and also five thousand dollars. Your old friend, E. A. Gordon."[4]

"I have requested my executors to give a clear deed for the property, after my death, to Maggie, his wife, and Charley."[5]

"I want to make you and Lulu a deed to that house and lot and I don't want you and her to ever have any trouble over it."[6]

"If I am not living at the time this note is paid, I order the contents to be paid to Arad Hunt 2nd. Witness Arad Hunt."[7]

"New Orleans, September 15, 1859. Mrs. Sophia Loper is my heiress. G. Ehrenberg." "New Orleans, March 16, 1861. The legatee's name is correctly spelt Loeper. G. Ehrenberg."[8]

"A few little things I would love to have done: Always keep Vicie and Pet, if possible. Mama to have everything she wants, with a few exceptions of remembrances. Please let sister have my house rent as long as she may live; then may my little namesake have it. ***Take good care of Vicie 'somebody' as long as she lives. Saturday. Harriet."[9]

"November 7th, 1890. Nuncupative by word of mouth my will was made (*sic*) on the above date, everything left to my dear wife, Mary W. Fouche, all my real and personal estate and every I own at the time of my death. William W. Fouche."[10]

1. Outlaw v. Hurdle, 46 N. C. 150.
2. Alston v. Davis, 118 N. C. 202, 24 S. E. 15 (from letter written by deceased to his sister.)
3. Byers v. Hoppe, 61 Md. 206, 48 Am. Rep. 89. "In our opinion" says the court, "these concluding sentences * * * evince just as effectually, in legal contemplation, that the writer wrote them *animo testandi*, as if he had said in terms: 'I hereby will and bequeath to Eliza Ann Byers forty thousand dollars, to be paid to her at my death out of my personal estate'."
4. Clarke v. Ransom, 50 Cal. 595.
5. Webster v. Lowe, 107 Ky. 293, 53 S. W. 1030.
6. Milam v. Stanley (Ky.) 111 S.W. 296, 17 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1126, (From letter written by deceased to his daughters).
7. Hunt v. Hunt, 4 N. H. 434, 17 Am. Dec. 434 (Indorsement on promissory note.) See also Jackson v. Jackson, 6 Dana (Ky.) 257, where a promissory note payable after the maker's death was held to be a valid will.
8. Succession of Ehrenberg, 21 La. Ann. 280, 99 Am. Dec. 729. (The instrument was indorsed as follows: "Ehrenberg's will, to be opened by S. B. Patrick, who will see it executed. A copy of this will is left in the hands of the heiress.")
9. Appeal of Knox, 131 Pa. 220, 18 Atl. 1021, 6 L. R. A. 353, 17 Am. St. Rep. 798, the court noting that "It does not on its face purport to be a will, and in form is not a command, but a request, addressed to no special person by name."
10. In re Fouche's Estate, 147 Pa. 395, 23 Atl. 547.

> What I want is that you should change my will so that she (his wife) will be entitled to all that belongs to her as my wife."[11]

In this instance the testamentary intent seems clear. The word "give," which is absent from most of the instruments above referred to, is used and it is evident that the gift is not to take effect except "in case my life passes away." To quote the language used in a leading case, therefore, "it has the essential element of being a disposition of property to take effect after death."[12] An executor is also named and this designation is not of course invalidated because the decedent's wife should have been referred to as the "executrix." The testator's intent is the controlling consideration and mere informality will not be allowed to defeat it.[13]

But while we find no difficulty, in the light of the authorities, in upholding this instrument we are far from commending it as a model and we feel that the occasion justifies, here as in the case last cited, calling attention to the necessity of greater care and a fuller realization on the part of our nationals of the importance of drafting such instruments. The folly of postponing such a duty until one's last hours has been repeatedly demonstrated in the experience of this as well as of other courts. The deceased was a missionary and we can only wish that more of the organizations of those worthy laborers for the advancement of China would follow the example of the Treasurer of the American Church Mission in preparing and sending to all those connected with said mission in China an approved form of will and requesting its early execution.

We find from the evidence:

(1) That Winfield S. Sweet, late a citizen of the United States, domiciled at Hangchow, China, died at Rochester, Minnesota, on September 28, 1917;

(2) That he left property within the jurisdiction of the Court of the value of more than Five Hundred Dollars, United States currency;

(3) That the instrument offered in evidence as Exhibit "A" was voluntarily and validly executed by him at a time when he was of sound mind and disposing memory; that the same was intended by him to be his last will and testament and that tho the same is informal the said intention should be carried out and that the said instrument is therefore entitled to probate as such last will and testament;

(4) That by said instrument the deceased intended to name his wife, Josie M. Sweet, as executrix thereof and that no reason appears why Letters Testamentary should not issue to her.

It is accordingly considered that said instrument be and it hereby is admitted to probate as the Last Will and Testament of said decedent, and that Letters Testamentary issue to the said Josie M. Sweet upon her taking and subscribing the oath according to law and executing a proper bond.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

11. Barney v. Hays, 11 Mont. 99, 571, 27 Pac. 384, 29 Pac. 282, 28 Am. St. Rep. 495 (Letter by deceased to his lawyer).

12. Appeal of Knox, 131 Pa. 220, 18 Atl. 1021, 6 L. R. A. 353, 17 Am. St. Rep. 798, 106 Pac. 359.

13. In re Bonnell's Will, (U. S. Court for China) Cause 572.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of KATE LANDERS, Deceased.	Cause No. 644 Estate No. 242 ORDER Filed March 21, 1918. PAUL McRAE Acting Clerk.

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition of Robert T. Bryan, Jr., for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration for the above entitled estate; said petition being presented, according to the evidence, upon request of the American Consul-General, it having been previously ascertained that the deceased has no relatives residing within the Court's jurisdiction and no creditors having appeared for that purpose.

The testimony of Messrs. John Kavanaugh and V. E. Scott having been taken, the Court finds therefrom:

1. That the said Kate Landers was an American citizen who died at Shanghai, China, on or about March 18, 1918;

2. That the said deceased left, within the territorial jurisdiction of this Court, money and other property of the value of more than Five Hundred Dollars, United States currency;

3. That the petitioner is a "person competent and qualified" to act as administrator of said estate within the requirements of the law and that in the absence of any relative or creditor of the deceased desiring so to act it is proper that the said petitioner be appointed.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that upon the petitioner taking and subscribing the oath required by law and filing a proper bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) United States currency, Letters of Administration issue to him; and all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the said Administrator, Robert T. Bryan Jr., at No. 179 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, within six months from March 23, 1918.

And in order that all parties interested in the said estate may have notice of this Order and opportunity to present objections thereto if they so desire, it is further ordered that a copy of same be published once each week for four weeks commencing March 23, 1918, in Millard's Review of the Far East, a paper of general circulation in China and circulating also in the United States.

BY THE COURT,

CHARLES. S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of WINFIELD S. SWEET, Deceased.	Cause No. 646 Special Proceeding No. 243 (*Testamentary*)
.....	NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Winfield S. Sweet, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 6th day of October, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to the undersigned.

JOSIE M. SWEET,
Executrix.
HANGCHOW, CHINA.

Dated April 6, 1918.